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TOWN'S

SPELLING AND DEFINING BOOK,

BEING

AN INTRODUCTION

TO

TOWN'S ANALYSIS.

The only Spelling Book which should be put into the hands of American children, "being recommended by men of the highest reputation in our country," as decidedly superior to any other work of similar design, in the whole compass of our Elementary literature." (*See 1st and 2d pages of the Book.*) Approved and recommended by the nation in the following resolution, adopted in the House of Representatives at Washington, 13th December, 1838:

"*Resolved*, That in consideration of the superior excellence of *Town's* Spelling Book, which is so happily arranged as to teach the *meaning* at the same time it does the *spelling* of words, we strongly recommend it to all our schools, as the *National uniform Spelling Book*."

NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY R. C. ROOT,

MANUFACTURER OF ACCOUNT BOOKS, AND GENERAL DEALER IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

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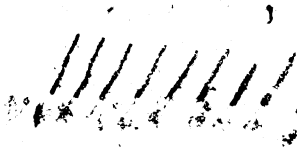

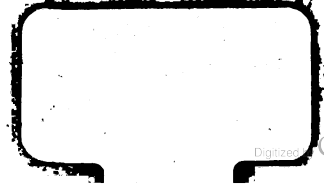

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Rev. GEORGE BUSH, *Prof. of Hebrew and Oriental Literature, New York City University.*

From a *thorough examination* of Town's Spelling Book, particularly in its new and last revised form, I have no hesitation, in considering it as *decidedly* superior to any other work of similar design, with which I am acquainted, in the whole compass of our Elementary Literature. The original design of the book is eminently happy, and the execution shows it to have been carried out, in a manner equally to be admired.

GEO. BUSH.

From *Charles Anthon, L. L. D.* Prof. of Languages in Columbia College, New York, and author of that invaluable series of *Classical School Books*, published by Harper and Brothers, and now used with the highest approbation both in America and Europe.

I have examined Town's Spelling Book with considerable care, and have *every reason* to be pleased with the work. So far SUPERIOR is it, in fact, to other Spelling Books that I feel *no hesitation whatever* in recommending it to general patronage.

CHARLES ANTHON.

From Rev. WILLIAM R. WEEKS, D. D. *well known* as one of the most *competent* and *successful* Teachers in our Country.

Mr. Taylor, Sir.—As you have requested me to give you my opinion of Town's Spelling Book, I can state, that I have used it in my school for several months, and think it *decidedly* the best Spelling Book with which I am acquainted. And I have no doubt that in its present thoroughly revised form, it will deserve to be ranked FIRST amongst our elementary works.

Newark, April 11. 1839. WILLIAM R. WEEKS.

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATION.

A copy of the work having been previously put into the hands of *each* member of Congress, and examined, the following *Resolution* was *unanimously* adopted in the HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES, at Washington, Dec. 13, 1838. Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, being in the chair.

"*Resolved*, That in consideration of the *superior* excellence of TOWN'S Spelling Book, which is so happily arranged as to teach the *meaning*, at the same time it does the *spelling*, of words, we strongly recommend it to all our schools, as the NATIONAL UNIFORM SPELLING BOOK."

From Rev. ALEXANDER PROUDFIT D. D. Corresponding Secretary of the New York City Colonization Society. Colonization Rooms, N. Y. April 11, 1838.

I have examined the Spelling Book, now presented to the public by Salem Town, and can with freedom say that it supplies a great desideratum in the study of the English Language. Indeed, its general introduction into our Common Schools, will in my opinion, constitute a *new era* in the history of Elementary Literature, and therefore, with great pleasure I recommend it to the patronage of an enlightened and liberal public.

ALEX. PROUDFIT.

EXTRACT FROM THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST.

Town's Spelling Book is unquestionably superior in its plan to any other Spelling Book of the English Language ever published, and must eventually take the place of every other. We commend the work to the immediate notice of school committees men, examiners, and teachers.

We the Inspectors and Commissioners of common schools in the city of Albany,

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fully concur in the character given of the above work in the New York Evangelist, and recommend its introduction into the common schools in this State.

J. V. N. Yates, Samuel S. Peck,
Daniel D. Winne, Zenas Cobb,
Samuel N. Pays, James Taylor
James Henry,

BEALLSVILLE, *Fred. Co. Md.* Sep. 15, 1838.

MR. J. O. TAYLOR, Sir,—Your favour came to hand, together with a copy of Mr. Town's Spelling Book. I have examined it, and can only say it is, in my opinion, decidedly the very book which ought to be introduced into every school house in our country. It is far superior to any spelling book, as it teaches the meaning of words—and is indeed the book which has long been wanted, to make all other school books better.

Most respectfully yours,
WILLIAM METZGER.

MIDDLEBURG, Va., March 22d. 1839.

J. ORVILLE TAYLOR, Dear Sir,—I shall ever feel indebted to you for directing my attention to Town's works, the "Spelling Book" and "Analysis." Within the last six months I have introduced Town's Spelling Book in my seminary. I regard it as a high honor that I am, probably, the first to make it known south of the Potomac.

WM. F. BROADDUS, Prin. of Male and Female Sem.

TERRE HAUTE, In. Jan. 7. 1839.

J. O. TAYLOR, Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to state that 'Town's Spelling Book' has received the unqualified commendation of teachers and parents in this region; and although it is difficult to persuade parents to change a school book, yet in this instance it has been voluntary.

ERASTUS FLINT.

Among the hundreds of teachers who now use this work (and it is used to a considerable extent in most of the States, as over 80,000 copies have been sold within the last six months) it is believed those who have thoroughly tested its merits concur in its value.

J. ORVILLE TAYLOR, Sec. of A. C. S.

Extracts from the Report of the Regents of the University of the State of New York to the Legislature, March, 1837, from the Albany Argus.

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HOW TO MAKE A READING PEOPLE.

Youth, heretofore, have studied *words*—have learned their spelling and pronunciation, *but not their meaning;* and hence, in after life, they feel little interest in *reading*, as the ideas of the author are but partially observed. But by learning the *meaning* of words in "TOWN'S SPELLING BOOK," they will, in maturer age, feel a deep interest in reading, for the book will then be understood.

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TOWN'S

SPELLING AND DEFINING BOOK;

BEING

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TO

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EIGHTY-THIRD EDITION.

Critically Revised and Corrected.

PUBLISHED BY R. C. ROOT, STATIONER,
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PREFACE.

In presenting to the Public a new elementary work, for the use of Schools, the Author feels bound, briefly to assign the reasons which have prompted him to an undertaking, that might, at first view, appear to be superfluous. These reasons, he trusts, will be deemed sufficiently valid, to free him from the imputation of having engaged in a service uncalled for.

The principle, which he considers as lying at the foundation of all good teaching, is, that a child being taught, both to read and to spell, *should* be taught at the same time, to *understand* what he reads and spells. It is this principle, which has suggested the plan of the present work. He would not deny, that some advantages may accrue from the mere mechanical exercise of spelling, and storing the memory with words which as yet, convey no sense. He is ready to admit, that it is better for the mind to be *thus* furnished, than *not to be furnished at all;* but as words are the *signs* of ideas, and the ultimate object of acquiring *words* is, to acquire *ideas*, and a medium of imparting them to others, it is not easy to say, why this end should not be kept in view, through every stage of the learner's progress.

All the spelling books now in use, follow out the same uniform plan, of arranging words according to their sounds and syllables, irrespective of their import. On that plan, they are generally well executed, and would admit of little improvement.

But if the above principle be well founded, something is still requisite, beyond a mere judicious arrangement and correct orthography, to answer the grand purposes of elementary instruction. It is plain, that as far as practicable, the knowledge of the *sign*, and of the *thing signified*, should be acquired together, inasmuch as *both* are to hold an inseparable connection in the mind.

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OF LANGUAGE, ITS ELEMENTS AND FORMATION.

The human voice is an audible sound, made by the organs of speech.

The main organs of speech, are the tongue, teeth, palate, and lips, aided by the breath.

Speech is the faculty of uttering articulate sounds.

Articulate sounds are the distinct utterance of letters, syllables, or words.

Language is a medium by which we receive, and impart ideas.

Language was spoken, long before it was written.

Spoken language is a combination of articulate sounds, denoting ideas, or things.

Letters are characters presented to the eye, in a written language, to indicate the variety of sounds, heard in a spoken language.

Written language is a combination of words, used by common consent, for signs of ideas.

The letters in the English language are twenty-six, and are called the English Alphabet. (See page 11th.)

Each letter, except h, represents one, or more distinct sounds.

These seven double letters, ch, gh, ng, ph, sc, sh, and th, denote simple, or compound sounds.

The alphabet is divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is a letter, that can be sounded alone, as a, e, o; which are pure vowels. i and u are vowels, or have the power of diphthongs. w and y are vowels, or consonants.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels in the same syllable, both of which are sounded, as oil. (See page 16th.)

A digraph is the union of two vowels in the same syllable, only one of which is sounded, as bread. (See page 16th.)

A triphthong is the union of three vowels in the same syllable, two of which are mute, as in adieu.

A consonant cannot be sounded alone. b, makes, be.

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Consonants are divided into mutes, semi-vowels, and liquids.

A mute emits no sound without a vowel. They are, b, d, k, p, q, t, and c and g hard.

Semi-vowels emit a slight sound alone. They are, f, h, j, l, m, n, r, s, v, x, z, ch, sh, th, and c and g soft.

A liquid easily unites with a mute. They are, l, m, n, r.

Those consonants whose sounds mainly depend on the lips, are called labials, as b, f, m, p, v, w.

Those whose sounds depend on the teeth, are called dentals, as j, s, z, ch, sh, and c and g soft.

Those whose sounds depend on the tongue, are called linguals, as k, q, x, ng, c and g hard.

Letters form syllables, syllables form words, words form sentences, and sentences form language, written, or spoken.

A syllable is one letter, as a, or a union of letters, as man.

No syllable can be formed without a vowel, or diphthong. Orthography treats of the power of letters, and teaches how to write, or spell words correctly.

Orthoepy teaches the correct pronunciation of words.

Spelling is correctly naming the proper letters of a word, in the order of the syllables

Monosyllables are words of one syllable.

Dissyllables are words of two syllables.

Trisyllables are words of three syllables.

Polysyllables are words of four or more syllables.

Accent is a more forcible stress of voice, on some particular syllable in all words, having more syllables than one.

When the accent falls on a vowel, the sound of that vowel is long, as hō-ly.

When the accent falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as man′-ner.

Accent is primary, or full; secondary, or slight, as on the word, ad″-ver-sa′-ry.

Words are primitive, as man, or derivative, as manly.

Words are simple, as horse, or compound, as horse-shoe.

A sentence is such a combination of words, as being read in connection, makes good sense. The close of such a sentence is marked by a period.

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Reading is pronouncing written words in succession.

Cadence is a fall of the voice at the end of a sentence.

Emphasis is a greater stress of voice, on one or more words in a sentence, to mark the *sense* of the expression.

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

No scholar should neglect to learn the following key of sounds, prepared by Doctor Webster, and adapted to the use of his Dictionaries. The Doctor marks the sounds thus:

ā, marks the long sound of each of the vowels, as lāte.

ă, flat sound of a, as băr.
ạ, broad sound of a, aw, au, as fạll.
a, short broad sound, as in whạt.
ę, like ā, as in prey, vein.
ĭ, like ē long, as in pĭque.
c, like k, as in cap.
ğ, like j, as in ğem.
ĭ, ŏ, like u short, as bĭrd, dŏve.
ö, like oo, as in möve.
o, like oo short, as in book.
u, like oo short, as in full.
ų, ų, like yu, as in use.
čh, like sh, as in čhaise.
s, like z, as in his.

See page 15th of vowels.

a, has five sounds, as in bāne, ban, bär, bạll, wạn.

e, has four sounds, as in mēte, met, they, hĕr.

i, has four sounds, as in tīne, tin, shïre, dĭrt.

o, has five sounds, as in nōte, not, möve, dŏve, book.

u, has three sounds, as in tūbe, tub, bush, (except busy, bury.)

y, has two sounds, as in type, lynx.

w, has a diphthongal sound of u, in dew, and ou, in prow.

In a few cases, i has the power of y consonant, as in pillion.

In a few words, u, combines the sound of y consonant, as in use, or has the power of w, as in assuage.

w and y are consonants, when they begin a word, or syllable; but vowels at the end; w excepted in blow, flow, &c., where it is a mere servile. y is also excepted, in larynx, zephyr, beryl, yttria. y unaccented at the end of a word, or syllable, (with few exceptions, as occupy,) slides into the sound of e, as in vanity, unless preceded by f, as in satisfy.

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SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS. (Mute means silent.)

b, has one sound, as in *but*. Before t, and after m, it is mute, as in de*b*t, lam*b*.

c, has four sounds. 1st, like k, before a, o, u, l, r, t, as *cat*. 2d, like s, before e, i, y, as *cent*. 3d, like sh, when followed by e, or i, before another vowel, as *social*. 4th, like z, in *suffice*. c, is sometimes mute, as in *c*zar, victuals.

d, has one sound, as in *den*. When e is suppressed in the termination *ed*, after c, f, h, k, p, q, s, x, the sound slides into t, as in fixed (fix't.) ed, after t, d, is not suppressed. d is mute before g, in the same syllable, as fa*d*ge, and in a few other cases.

f, has one sound, as in *fat*, (*of*, excepted.) It is never mute.

g, has two sounds. 1st, it is hard before a, o, u, l, r, as *gun*. 2d, soft before e, i, y, as *gem*. (The 2d has many exceptions.) g is mute before m, and n, as in phle*g*m, *g*naw.

h, is a mark of strong breathing, as in *his*, and is mute after g and r, as in g*h*ost, r*h*eum.

j, has one sound, as in *june*, and is never mute.

k, has one sound, as in *kite*, and is always mute before n, in the same syllable, as in *k*nife.

l, has one sound, as in *lip*. It is frequently mute before f, k, m, and sometimes before v, d.

m, has one sound, as in *man*, and is never mute. (*m*nemonics excepted.)

n, has two sounds. 1st, a simple sound, as in not. 2d, a compound sound, like ng, as in *sank*. At the end of words, after l, m, it is mute, as in kil*n*, hym*n*.

p, has one sound, as in *pit*. When it begins a word before n, s, it is mute, as in *p*salm, *p*neumatics.

q, has the power of k, is followed by u, and never mute.

r, before a vowel has a rough sound, as in *run*, and after a vowel, a smooth sound, as in *lard*.

s, has four sounds. 1st, like soft c, as in *sin*. 2d, like z, as in *was*. 3d, like zh, as in *pleasure*. 4th, like sh, as in *tonsure*; also when followed by i, and preceded by a

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owel, as in *session*. s, is mute in a few words, as in sland.

t, has two sounds. 1st, a natural sound, as in *ten*. 2d, ike sh, before i, when followed by a vowel, as in *motion*. n a few words it is like tsh, as in *fustian*. t is mute before h, in the same syllable, as in fetch.

v, has one sound, as in *vine*, and is never mute.

w, before a vowel, h and r, is a consonant, as *wet*, *when*; efore r, it is mute, as in *w*rote.

x, has three sounds. 1st, like ks, as in *wax*. 2d, like z, as in *exact*. 3d, like z, as in *Xerxes*.

z, has two sounds. 1st, its own sound, as in *zest*. 2d, ike zh, in *glazier*. The sharp consonants are p, f, t, s, k, nd flat ones b, v, d, z.

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ch, has three sounds. 1st, like tsh, as in *church*. 2d, ike k, as in *chaos*. 3d, like sh, as in *machine*.

sh, has one sound, as in *shine*.

th, has an aspirate, or breathing sound, as in *thin*; and n open, or vocal sound, as in *thou*.

gh, has the sound of f, as in laugh, with but few exceptons, as hough (hok.) It is mute, as in h*i*gh, l*i*ght.

ph, always has the sound of f, as in *phenix*. (Stephen excepted.)

ng, has a nasal sound, as in *rang*, except when g is softned into j, as in *range*.

sc, has two sounds. 1st, like sk, before a, o, u, l, r, as *scale*. 2d, like s, before e, i, y, (scirrous excepted.)

CERTAIN TERMINATIONS PRONOUNCED THUS.

cion, sion, tion, are pronounced (shun.) cient, tient,(shent:) ious, cious, tious, scious, (shus.) cial, sial, tial, (shal.) ian, cian, tian, (shan.) science, tience, (shense.)

geous, gious, (jus.) geon, gion, (jun.) ous, (us.) and ics, (ks.)

Some words ending in chre, or cre, sound (cur, or cer.) bre, (bur.) tre, (tur.) vre, (vur.) as acre, sabre, nitre, livre.

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PART I.

Roman Letters.		Italic.		*Names of Letters.*
a	A	*a*	*A*	a
b	B	*b*	*B*	be
c	C	*c*	*C*	ce
d	D	*d*	*D*	de
e	E	*e*	*E*	e
f	F	*f*	*F*	ef
g	G	*g*	*G*	ge
h	H	*h*	*H*	he, *or* aytch
i	I	*i*	*I*	i
j	J	*j*	*J*	ja
k	K	*k*	*K*	ka
l	L	*l*	*L*	el
m	M	*m*	*M*	em
n	N	*n*	*N*	en
o	O	*o*	*O*	o
p	P	*p*	*P*	pe
q	Q	*q*	*Q*	cu
r	R	*r*	*R*	ar
s	S	*s*	*S*	es
t	T	*t*	*T*	te
u	U	*u*	*U*	u
v	V	*v*	*V*	ve
w	W	*w*	*W*	double u
x	X	*x*	*X*	eks
y	Y	*y*	*Y*	wi, *or* ye
z	Z	*z*	*Z*	ze
&		&		and

Double Letters.

ff, ffl, fi, fl, ffi.

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A	B	C	D
E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L
M	N	O	P
Q	R	S	T
U	V	W	X
	Y	Z	

a	c	e	o	u	b	i	f
p	d	v	g	k	q	t	j
l	m	y	h	n	z		w
		r	s	x			

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Lesson 1.

ba	ca	da	fa
be		de	fe
bi		di	fi
bo	co	do	fo
bu	cu	du	fu

Lesson 2.

ha	ja	ka	la
he	je	ke	le
hi	ji	ki	li
ho	jo	ko	lo
hu	ju	ku	lu

Lesson 3.

ma	na	pa	ra
me	ne	pe	re
mi	ni	pi	ri
mo	no	po	ro
mu	nu	pu	ru

Lesson 4.

sa	ta	va	wa
se	te	ve	we
si	ti	vi	wi
so	to	vo	wo
su	tu	vu	wu

Lesson 5.

za	by	ky	ty
ze	dy	ly	vy
zi	fy	my	wy
zo	hy	ny	zy
zu	jy	sy	py

Lesson 6.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug

Lesson 7.

al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur

Lesson 8.

at	et	it	ot	ut
as	es	is	os	us
av	ev	iv	ov	uv
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

Lesson 9.

ab	ba	eb	be	ib	bi
od	do	ta	te	ex	ze
pu	up	tu	ut	ve	ev
ga	ag	ma	am	na	an
ni	in	ko	ok	zu	uz

Lesson 10.

fa	fa	re	er	si	is
pa	ap	vi	iv	ca	ac
ra	ar	po	op	co	oc
no	on	ka	ak	la	al
mi	my	bi	by	ri	ry

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Lesson 11.

cat	man	hen	pin	lip	hot	but
bat	ran	pen	tin	dip	not	cut
hat	pan	ten	sin	hip	got	nut
rat	can	men	fin	rip	lot	hut

Lesson 12.

bad	bed	bid	bit	rob	hog	gun
had	fed	did	hit	cob	dog	fun
mad	red	hid	lit	job	log	sun
lad	led	rid	sit	sob	cog	run

Lesson 13.

cap	met	bug	him	tag	rum	bur
map	let	hug	rim	lag	gum	cur
bag	big	ham	tax	bud	box	fix
rag	pig	jam	wax	cud	fox	mix
peg	top	sad	nag	mug	lid	bet
leg	hop	pad	jag	tug	mid	net

Lesson 14.

cave	pine	hope	bone	vile	lake
rave	line	rope	tone	pile	cake
wave	fine	mope	lone	mile	bake

Lesson 15.

dark	bold	bend	vest	cart	band
bark	hold	mend	nest	part	hand
hark	sold	lend	rest	tart	land
lark	cold	send	jest	mart	sand

Lesson 16.

lift	dish	self	dust	farm	fork
sift	wish	pelf	must	harm	cork
mist	lust	king	sung	drag	last
fist	rust	wing	hung	crag	fast

go in, go on, go by, go up, to me, to us, to it.

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Vowel Sounds.

The vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *w*, *y*.

A has five sounds.

1st. sound.	2d. sound.	3d. sound.	4th. sound.	5th. sound.
made	ban	bar	ball	wan
bade	dan	car	call	was

E has three sounds.

1st. sound.		2d. sound.		3d. sound, like 1st. sound of *a*.	
here	me	met	den	they	prey
mere	be	bet	ten		

I has four sounds.

1st. sound.		2d. sound.		3d. sound, like 1st. sound of *e*.	4th. sound, like 2d. sound of *u*.	
dine	nine	bin	tin			
mine	wine	sin	pin	pique	dirt	shirt
tine	vine	din	win	shire	flirt	first

O has four sounds.

1st. sound.		2d. sound.		3d. sound. like *oo*.	4th. sound, like 2d. sound of *u*.	
rode	mote	mop	dot			
mode	note	lop	pot	move	dove	shove
node	vote	pop	rot	prove	love	glove

U has three sounds.

1st. sound.		2d. sound.		3d. sound,
duke	mute	rub		bush
luke	lute	tub		push

Y has two sounds.

1st. sound.	2d. sound.
type	hymn
style	lynx

W has the diphthong sound of *u*, in *dew*, and *ou* in *prow*.

Double vowels and consonants.

bee	coo	ill	less	off	add
see	too	mill	bless	scoff	odd
fee	room	dull	kiss	buff	ebb
seed	doom	gull	miss	cuff	egg
deer	good	ball	moss	stiff	ell
peer	wood	fall	dross	skiff	tell
feet	blood	poll	glass	staff	burr
beet	flood	roll	class	quaff	purr

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Diphthongs and Digraphs.*

ai *ay* *au* *aw* *ea* *ei* *ew* *ey*
oi *ou* *ow* *oy* *ue* *ui* *oa* *oe* } the most common.

oi and *oy*, same sound.

oil	coin	boy	coy
boil	join	toy	cloy
soil	loin	joy	troy

ou and *ow*, as diphthongs have the same sound.

loud	prow
proud	scow

ea, like 1st. sound of *e*.

se*a*	re*a*d	pe*a*ch
pe*a*	le*a*d	te*a*ch
te*a*	ple*a*d	re*a*ch

oa, like 1st. sound of *o*.

ro*a*d	co*a*t	co*a*ch
lo*a*d	go*a*t	po*a*ch
go*a*d	blo*a*t	ro*a*ch

ai, and *ay*, like 1st. sound of *a*.

mai*d*	nai*l*	da*y*	ma*y*
lai*d*	hai*l*	pa*y*	sa*y*
pai*d*	pai*l*	wa*y*	ha*y*

ie, like 1st. sound of *e*.

p*ie*r	br*ie*f
t*ie*r	gr*ie*f
b*ie*r	th*ie*f

ei, like 1st. sound of *a*.

vei*n*	de*i*gn
ske*i*n	fe*i*gn
re*i*n	re*i*gn

ei, like 1st. sound of *i*.

h*ei*ght
sl*ei*ght

au and *aw* like 4th. sound of *a*.

d*au*nt	*aw*l
t*au*nt	b*aw*l

ui, like 1st. sound of *i*.

g*ui*de	g*ui*se
g*ui*le	q*ui*re

ui, like 1st. sound of *u*.

j*ui*ce
sl*ui*ce

ui, like 2d. sound of *i*.

b*ui*lt	q*ui*lt
g*ui*lt	q*ui*t

ue, like 1st. sound of *u*.

d*ue*	fl*ue*
tr*ue*	s*ue*

ey, like 1st. sound of *a*.

be*y*	the*y*
pre*y*	whe*y*

oe, like 1st. sound of *o*.

d*oe*	t*oe*
f*oe*	h*oe*

ow, like 2d. sound of *o*.

sho*w*	glo*w*	gro*w*
flo*w*	slo*w*	sno*w*

ew, like 1st. sound of *u*.

n*ew*	p*ew*	gr*ew*
f*ew*	h*ew*	dr*ew*

* A diphthong is the union of two vowels, both of which are sounded ; as oil, loud, boy.

A digraph is the union of two vowels, of which only one is sounded ; as bread, pronounced *bred*.

The Italic letters mark the digraphs.

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Lesson 1

da ta	vi al	na vy	si zy	lu cy
la va	ri al	bo ny	ti dy	du ly
ga la	di al	po ny	mi ry	du ty
pi ca	re al	pu ny	li my	ho ly
so fa	bi as	za ny	fu ry	ro sy
bu bo	ri ot	la dy	ju ry	po sy
he ro	di et	la zy	to ry	fu el
sa go	po et	ha zy	va ry	du el
so lo	po em	ma zy	ha lo	fi at
ty ro	ru in	do zy	ca to	li ar

Lesson 2.

hide	fade	take	raze	hole	lure
ride	wade	sake	maze	pole	pure
nice	page	name	robe	joke	kine
mice	rage	tame	lobe	poke	sine
torn	help	limp	bump	harp	act
worn	yelp	crimp	pump	sharp	fact
burn	lamp	romp	wisp	gasp	heft
turn	camp	pomp	crisp	clasp	left

Lesson 3.

do tal	ve nal	po lar	ca per	fo cal
to tal	pe nal	so lar	pa per	to per
lo cal	mu ral	fa vor	ta per	vo ter
vo cal	re gal	sa vor	pi per	ro ver
ho ral	le gal	pa gan	vi per	o ver
na tal	pa pal	ro man	la ver	o ral
fa tal	na sal	hu man	wa fer	o pal
fi nal	mo dal	fe ver	ci der	o men
vi tal	pe dal	le ver	so ber	o pen
dab ble	med dle	dan gle	pow er	ber ry
daz zle	ped dle	jan gle	dow er	fer ry
drib ble	rip ple	span gle	tow el	hur ry
driz zle	tip ple	tan gle	vow el	flur ry

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Lesson 4.

a bate	be gin	de note	re bate	se date
a base	be dim	de vote	re late	se duce
a maze	be side	de lude	re fine	se cure
a bede	be time	de nude	re cline	se clude
a dore	be side	de rive	re vive	se rene
a lone	be hind	de prive	re vile	se vere
a live	be low	de ny	re fute	se crete
a like	be stow	de fy	re buke	se cede

Lesson 5.

e late	in tent	im port	con dole	en gage
e vade	in vent	im plore	con sole	en rage
e lute	in vest	im pute	con voke	en due
e lude	in fect	im pure	con fine	en sure
e lope	in ject	im brue	con nive	en dure
e rode	in tend	im pede	con trive	en sue
e voke	in sult	im bibe	con fute	en robe
e rase	in struct	im ply	con sume	en slave

Lesson 6

bi corn	ex tend	pre clude	pro mote	mis take
bi form	ex tent	pre pare	pro duce	mis place
bi fold	ex pel	pre sage	pro cure	mis name
bi fed	ex pect	pre sume	pro fane	mis rule
bi ped	ex press	pre side	pro vide	mis date
bi valve	ex cess	pre cise	pro long	mis ay

Lesson 7.

com pare	col lapse	per vade	sub tend	dis tress
com port	col lect	per fume	sub due	dis miss
com pose	col lide	per tuse	sub lime	di vest
com pete	col lude	per spire	sub scribe	di vert
com plete	co act	sur vive	sus pend	sup port
com pute	co mate	sur prise	sus pense	sup pose
com mune	co here	sur mise	sus pect	trans act
com pile	co erce	sur round	sus tain	trans gress

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Exercise 1.

am I to go in	is he to do so by me	it is so
I am to go in	he is to do so by me	so it is
is he to go in	so he is to do by me	is it so
he is to go in	to me so he is to do	so be it

is he to go on. he is to go. is he to go by me. he is to go by. lo it is an ox. it is an ox. so it is an ox. I am to be in. an ox is to go. so he is to go on by us to it. he is to go by us. do it as if to my ox. or to me. to me do it as to us.

Exercise 2.

my cat has one lop ear	the rat can not out run the cat
did you see my pet cat	the fox can not out run the dog
no I did not see her	the boy can not out run the man
she is not an old cat	the man can out run the boy
did you see our cow	did you see my new hat
is she not a red cow	is your hat a new one
she is not a red cow	it was new when I had it
as you may now see	but it is not so new now

if you will	in the hall	see our old cook
go to mill	by the wall	what a kind look
up the rill	it did fall	how still she stood
on the hill	on us all	and got her wood

Exercise 3.

No one can tell how long he may live.
Sin will lead us to pain and wo.
A bad life will make a bad end
Love that which is good and shun vice.
Help such as want help and be kind.

What you learn when young you will not forget if you live to be old,

If you want to be good, wise, and great, read with care such books as have been made by good and wise men; think of what you read in your spare hours; be brisk at play; but do not waste your time in bed.

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Lesson 8.

ab sent	al um	as per	en ter	es ra
ab scess	al gid	as pen	en try	es say
as cent	am ber	at las	ev er	im age
ac tive	am bit	at om	ev et	im port
ad der	an il	em ber	ex it	in dex
ad it	an vil	em met	ex ile	in jure
an ise	ob long	op tic	ud der	ut ter
ax is	ob ject	or nge	un der	ug ly
of fer	oc tant	or bit	ul cer	in ner
of fice	oc tave	ot ter	ul nar	in ter
ol ive	on set	ox ter	um ber	el der
om ber	on ward	ox en	up per	um bo

See *tion, sion,* &c. page 10th.

na tion	gra cious	par tial	sa tiate
ra tion	spa cious	nup tial	so ciate
mo tion	lus cious	so cial	gre cian
no tion	cap tious	pa tient	o cean
pen sion	fac tious	quo tient	mer sion
ten sion	fic tious	an cient	ter tian
ver sion	cau tious	tran sient	

Lesson 9

o me ga	no ti fy	ra di us	in di go
ar ma da	pu ri fy	ra pi er	in fa my
ca na ry	lu na cy	jo vi al	in ju ry
po ta to	pi ra cy	la bi al	cu ra cy
te de um	pa pa cy	me ni al	mu ti ny
de ni al	no ta ry	pe ri od	re al ly
am pu tate	du bi ous	li ba tion	tor na do
ad vo cate	cu ri ous	lo ca tion	tor pe do
mac u late	fu ri ous	vo ca tion	bra va do
mod u late	se ri ous	ne ga tion	lum ba go
pop u late	te di ous	re la tion	vi ra go

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EXPLANATIONS FOR THE TEACHER.

By an *abstract* definition, we mean such an one, as imparts the signification of a word, in itself considered, irrespective of its applications, or uses. Thus, Dr. Webster defines congruence, coincidence, harmony, stipulation, and covenant, by the same word, *agreement*, which is a correct definition of each of the above words, when taken independently of the *sense*, in which they severally imply, *agreement*. It is, therefore, an *abstract* definition. Dr. Webster says "In school dictionaries, we must necessarily omit subordinate senses, and particular uses." Accordingly we find by computation, he has, in his school dictionary, defined about 9,000 words, by one, or by two others of synonymous import, all of which are *abstract* definitions. Walker has defined about 11,000 in the same manner, and Johnson 8,000.

When the best abstract definition is learned, the child will readily perceive the different applications of such words wherever he sees, or reads them in their proper connection with others. Thus, *acuteness*, is defined by *sharpness*, without specifying in *what* it consists, or to *what* it applies whether the sharpness of a knife, of vinegar, of pain, or perception. But when the scholar reads of the acuteness of a man's perceptions, the acuteness of sounds, or the acuteness of the pain in his tooth, he instantly perceives the particular *sense*, in which *acuteness*, in each case, implies *sharpness*.

The knowledge of words, like all other knowledge, can be acquired perfectly, in *no way* short of a successive and gradual advancement, step by step, from the first plain and literal signification, up to the figurative senses, and varied applications.

MODE OF SPELLING AND DEFINING.

In the following spelling lessons, when there are but two columns, each word in the *first* one, is to be defined by its opposite one in the *second*, using the word *implies*, or such

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expression, as would be applicable; thus, *fruition*, (implies) *enjoyment*. If there are three columns, the word in the *first* is defined by the other two words, standing opposite, in the *second* and *third* columns, thus; *lively*, (implies) *active* or *brisk*.

The class will, therefore, study and spell ALL the words in each column, but *only define* those in the *first* column, according to the following examples. To the definition thus given in the *book*, the pupils will add what more they can; or the teacher may, and *ought* to exercise them, in giving examples of the *different senses* in which the word may properly be used.

EXAMPLE OF TWO COLUMNS.

gallantly, bravely.	defraud, cheat.
compound, mixture.	disperse, scatter.

Defined thus: *gallantly*, (implies) *bravely*. A *compound*, (implies a) *mixture*. To *defraud*, (implies to) *cheat*. To *disperse*, (implies to) *scatter*.

EXAMPLE OF THREE COLUMNS.

concise, brief, short.	fissure, chasm, cleft.
palid, pale, wan.	labor, toil, work.

Defined thus: *concise*, (implies) *brief* or *short*. *Palid*, (implies) *pale* or *wan*. A *fissure* (implies a) *chasm* or *cleft*. To *labor*, (implies to) *toil* or *work*.

In defining adjectives and adverbs, the scholar may say, (implies.) In defining nouns, (implies a.) But in defining verbs, (implies to;) or he may substitute such other *terms*, as his teacher thinks most applicable in the case.

Every child in his course of instruction in primary schools, is required to spell the *tables of words* in his book, *many* times, over and over again; and it is scarcely *possible*, he should be exercised *each time*, according to the above method, without distinctly acquiring *one* or *more* of the prominent, leading significations of a great majority of those words. And we think it cannot be shown, that such a course would not lay the EARLIEST and the BEST foundation, the *age* of the scholar *will admit*, to become well versed in a knowledge of the English language.

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The scholar need not be confined exclusively to the words of collateral meaning, in the columns, but may name such other words of relative import, or explanatory sentences, as may occur to him. This will be a useful exercise, which a little practice will render both easy and interesting.

Let the following be kept in view in aid of pronunciation, and the exceptions that occur will readily be noticed.

ea, ei, ie, in roman letters, are like the 1st sound of *e*; as fear, seize, tier.

ea, ie, with *a*, *i*, in italic, are like the 2d sound of *e*; as dead, friend.

ea, ei, with *e*, *i*, italic, resemble the 1st sound of *a*; as pear, vein.

ei, has several exceptions; as counterfeit, sovereign, &c.

oa, ou, ow, oe, with *a*, *u*, *w*, *e*, italic, are like the 1st sound of *o*; as to*a*st, s*ou*l, flo*w*, toe.

eau, ue, ieu, ui, with *ea*, *e*, *ie*, *i*, in italic, are like the 1st sound of *u*; as b*eau*ty, tr*ue*, adi*eu*, fr*ui*t.

ou, with *o*, italic, is like the 2d sound of *u*; as in c*ou*ntry.

ou, in roman, and marked 1, is like *oo*; as soup 1.

eau, in roman, is like the 1st sound of *o*; as beau.

ai, ay, are generally like 1st sound of a; as pain, day.

ie, with *e*, italic, is like 2d sound of *i*, in mischief, except as a termination, where it has the 1st sound of *i*; as pi*e*, di*e*, &c.

ui, with *u*, italic, is like 1or 2d sound of *i*; as b*ui*lt g*ui*de.

o, in the termination *ous*, is silent.

e, final, is either silent, or serves to lengthen a foregoing vowel.

French *i*, like *ee*, is marked 2, as pique 2.

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In the terminations, gue, que; ue is mute, except in ague, argue. In most other cases, ue final, is like ū, as in due, true.

arch, before a vowel, is like k, as arch-angel. Before a consonant, it is like tsh, as in arch-bishop.

ei, before n, gn, gh, ght, in the same syllable, and ey under accent, are commonly like ā, as in rein, deign, eight, they; sometimes like ē, in seize, or short ĭ, in height.

oa, is like ō, in boat, with few exceptions, as broad. eo is like ē, in people, or short ŭ, in surgeon.

aw, au, sound as in law, cause, except au, in aunt, with few others.

ay, is like ā, except quay, says, aye. ai is the same, with few exceptions.

oi, oy, under accent, are as in oil, boy, with few exceptions of oi.

i before ve, in the termination ive, is usually short, as in motive.

ea is like ē, in fear; e short in head, or a in heart.

ui, is like w, in languid; u is mute in guile, and a diphthong in juice.

Section 1.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Adjectives.	
beak	bill	harm	hurt	bland	mild
brim	rim	hide	skin	blank	void
bile	gall	heap	pile	bleak	cold
brute	beast	jest	joke	big	large
bush	shrub	jolt	shock	broad	wide
boon	gift	kirk	church	chaste	pure
boss	knob	lad	boy	crude	raw
coast	shore	loop	noose	erst	first
cowl	hood	lout	clown	fain	glad
chaps	jaws	lunge	thrust	fleet	swift
dread	fear	maize	corn	gruff	grum
flesh	meat	noun	name	harsh	rough
flaw	crack	pawn	pledge	null	void
fib	lie	peak	point	non	not
fume	smoke	prong	tine	prime	first
glee	mirth	quest	search	pert	brisk
glebe	soil	rind	bark	snug	close
sack	bag	space	room	vast	great
bulk	size	den	cave	brief	short
flame	blaze	glade	lawn	calm	still
guile	craft	pest	plague	lax	loose
sol	sun	polt	blow	tart	sour
van	front	staff	cane	sleek	smooth

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blink	wink	plunge	dive	streak	stripe
doze	drowse	purge	cleanse	sip	sup
duck	dip	press	squeeze	twirl	whirl
fetch	bring	quash	crush	veer	turn
flinch	shrink	querl	twist	vend	sell
float	swim	rap	knock	warp	twist
ford	wade	rear	raise	wrap	fold
flit	fly	rent	lease	wield	sway
flop	flap	rinse	wash	woo	court
frisk	skip	reign	rule	blast	blight
flag	droop	rub	wipe	blink	wink
gaze	stare	skate	slide	butt	bunt
grieve	mourn	scrimp	scant	beat	strike
gripe	pinch	stint	stunt	chat	talk
halt	stop	shift	change	cede	yield
heed	mind	singe	scorch	champ	chew
hail	call	siss	hiss	hum	buzz
leap	spring	shut	close	hoist	raise
jade	tire	test	try	leave	quit
kink	twist	smut	black	plight	pledge
knit	link	snarl	growl	rid	free
lade	load	slake	quench	swoon	faint
leer	squint	slay	kill	scour	scrub
lend	loan	slap	box	pelt	beat
miss	fail	smite	strike	whoop	shout

Nouns.			Verbs.		
arc	arch	curve	bounce	leap	jump
aye	yea	yes	crimp	crape	curl
beach	strand	shore	clinch	grasp	seize
blot	spot	stain	creak	screak	squeak
branch	bough	limb	deem	think	judge
bog	fen	marsh	drag	draw	haul
brack	chink	crack	drench	steep	soak

He that gives to the poor lends to the Lord.
God will bless those who are kind to the poor.

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cramp	crick	spasm	delve	grub	dig
crest	tuft	plume	drub	flog	whip
chit	shoot	sprout	fuse	smelt	melt
clod	sod	turf	fadge	fay	fit
dot	speck	spot	flirt	cant	toss
dike	trench	ditch	glide	slide	slip
fang	tusk	tooth	gibe	fleer	sneer
feat	deed	act	gull	dupe	trick
fosse	moat	ditch	friz	crisp	curl
fun	sport	play	fling	cast	throw
garb	dress	clothes	hurl	sling	fling
globe	sphere	ball	jeer	flout	scoff
haze	fog	mist	mash	smash	crush
need	lack	want	plod	drudge	toil
path	road	way	rive	cleave	split
sprig	shoot	twig	soar	mount	rise
spume	froth	foam	scream	screech	shriek
skein	hank	knot	seek	search	hunt
blur	spot	stain	vaunt	boast	brag

fish can swim and sport
birds can fly and sing
lambs can frisk and skip
boys can slide and skate

how do you do
I am quite well
how is your ma
she is not well

come to me my good boy
can you read your book
John, how old are you
I was six last month

how fast puss runs
she sees a mouse
puss can smell mice
and see them in the dark

my son let us go out
we can see the birds
do you hear them sing
see that fine red bird

rain makes grass grow
the sun shines warm
it may rain more
as it is so warm

Good boys and girls love to learn their books.

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Nouns.		Nouns.		
babe	in′fant	rage	fu′ry	Parts of animal bodies.
bard	po et	soul	spir it	
bet	wa ger	shoal	shal low	arm
beeves	cat tle	sty	hog pen	bone
coin	mon ey	spunk	touch wood	back
chinch	bed bug	splint	splin ter	brow
cote	sheep fold	scrawl	scrib ble	brain
copse	brush wood	sire	fa ther	breast
crib	man ger	ton	fash ion	chin
dearth	fam ine	trice	in stant	cheek
frill	ruf fle	trump	trump et	ear
gauge	meas ure	vest	jack et	eye
grace	fa vor	worth	val ue	fist
grot	grot to	zest	rel ish	foot
host	ar my	bale	pack age	head
hue	col or	bunch	clus ter	hand
hilt	han dle	cave	cav ern	hip
				heel
hunks	mi′ser	kin	kin dred	joint
hose	stock ings	chance	for′ tune	jaw
knoll	hil lock	cloak	man tle	knee
leave	li cense	hut	cot tage	leg
lunch	lunch eon	pale	pick et	lungs.
mount	mount ain	pass	pass age	mouth
mart	mar ket	realm	king dom	neck
mead	mead ow	sex	gen der	nose
morn	morn ing	shed	hov el	vein
nought	noth ing	shade	shad ow	shin
one	u nit	strife	con test	spine
orts	ref use	trill	qua ver	scalp
reins	kid neys	speech	dic tion	toe
rags	tat ters	dawn	day spring	thumb
gift	pres ent	debt	deb it	teeth
gulf	a byss′	ant	em met	waist

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Nouns.		Nouns.		
as cent′	rise	wa′ges	hire	Persons and occupations.
a mount	sum	fash ion	form	bar ber
be lief	faith	fi nis	end	bra sier
ca reer	race	fu el	wood	coop er
co quette	jilt	frac tion	part	coll ier
es cape	flight	fri ar	monk	chand ler
in trigue	plot	ful crum	prop	cloth ier
mo rass	marsh	flam beau	torch	dra per
men′ace	threat	gam mon	ham	farm er
an′ them	hymn	ge nus	class	gla zier
ban quet	feast	gul let	throat	gro cer
bagn io	bath	hur dle	crate	huck ster
be′ som	broom	ker′ nel	seed	hat ter
bor der	edge	mon arch	king	join er
brisk et	breast	muz zle	mouth	lim ner
bul lock	ox	op tion	choice	ma son
bul let	ball	pig my	dwarf	mi ner
bun dle	roll	pig ment	paint	mill er
bur den	load	por tion	part	mer chant
bob bin	spool	pros pect	view	nail er
can on	law	pur view	scope	paint er
con tact	touch	ra dix	root	pot ter
cord age	ropes	rai ment	clothes	saw yer
cov ey	brood	rab ble	mob	sad dler
cut purse	thief	slat tern	slut	shep herd
cy cloid	curve	sig nal	sign	tin ner
cyg net	swan	seign ior	lord	tan ner
nar rows	straits	scru toir	desk	tai lor
sen night	week	su et	fat	tink er
sew er	drain	spel ter	zinc	weav er
si lex	flint	stream let	rill	smith
stat ute	law	text ure	web	wright
stat ure	height	to ken	sign	car pen ter
scab bard	sheath	vis ion	sight	mil li ner
pas time	sport	o bit	death	

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Verbs.		Verbs.		Things known
hob′ ble	limp	shud′ der	quake	
jog gle	shake	shriv el	shrink	
num ber	count	squan der	waste	bread
pam per	glut	strag gle	stroll	beef
pon der	muse	sun der	part	broth
pur chase	buy	swad dle	swathe	bean
riv et	clinch	tan gle	snarl	bowl
ri fle	rob	with er	fade	cake
scru ple	doubt	be smear′	daub	cheese
am′ ble	pace	con cede′	yield	cream
blos som	bloom	con front	face	fish
ca per	skip	con fide	trust	fork
cen sure	blame	con ceive′	think	food
chuc kle	laugh	con struct	build	grain
clam ber	climb	com mend	praise	ham
coz en	cheat	de mand	claim	knife
des tine	doom	de fray	pay	milk
doub le	fold	de terge	cleanse	meat
fam ish	starve	en tice	tempt	pea
hud dle	crowd	en gage	pledge	pork
trav erse	cross	ex pend	spend	plate
tor ture	rack	ex tend	reach	rye
im brown′	tan	e vince	prove	rice
in vest	clothe	im plead	sue	soup 1
in cline	lean	red′ den	blush	spoon
in fect	taint	cob ble	botch	salt
in struct	teach	re flow′	ebb	shad
pe ruse	read	cav′ il	carp	trout
per mit	let	en vy	grudge	tea
pur loin	steal	strug gle	flounce	toast
re spire	breathe	hast en	hie	veal
at tempt	try	qui et	lull	wheat
ran′ sack	search	meas ure	mete	oats
a void′	shun	dis like′	hate	pie
con trive	scheme	mis take	err	tart
dis dain	scorn	per form	do	

Digitized by Google

Verbs.		Adjectives.		
sa lute′	greet	ab′ ject	mean	Species of plants.
cre ate	make	ar id	dry	
des cry	spy	az ure	blue	balm
dif fuse	spread	au burn	brown	bean
be deck	deck	cer tain	sure	beet
con demn	doom	cal lous	hard	brake
pre tend	feign	cloth ed	clad	chess
fright′ en	scare	du al	two	cress
har vest	reap	filth y	foul	dill
i dle	lounge	frig id	cold	dock
lan guish	pine	griz zle	gray	fern
mar ry	wed	lar board	left	flag
men tion	name	lu cid	bright	flax
si lence	hush	mea gre	lean	fitch
sum mon	cite	mi nor	less	gourd
tar ry	wait	nov el	new	hemp
val ue	prize	mer ry	blithe	hops
wan der	stray	crook ed	crump	kale
				mint
an′ chor	moor	loy′ al	liege	moss
min ute	note	slen der	slim	pink
suc kle	nurse	dec ade	ten	rush
plun der	sack	a lone′	sole	reed
bat ter	bruise	a cute′	sharp	rue
re pair′	mend	bru nette	brown	sage
re pose	rest	com pact	dense	sedge
re press	crush	ex empt	free	tares
de coct	boil	de funct	dead	thyme
sharp′ en	whet	dis creet	wise	grain
ru in	wreck	hu mane	kind	corn
de ceive′	dupe	mi nute	small	oats
re gret	rue	pro found	deep	rye
puz′ zle	pose	re plete	full	wheat
ap pear′	seem	ro bust	strong	pease
ex plain	solve	se cure	safe	beans
dis cuss	moot	re miss	slack	rice

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Adjectives.		Verbs.		Trees and its fruit.
oc′ tave	*eighth*	at tire′	dress	
pet ty	small	as cend	rise	date
poign ant	sharp	as sess	tax	fig
pro lix	long	a dapt	fit	grape
rab id	mad	be queath	will	plum
rap id	swift	be rate	scold	prune
rug ged	rough	com pel	force	peach
sa ble	black	com pound	mix	pear
scar let	red	dis till	drop	quince
skit tish	shy	es py	see	Trees
sim ple	plain	im pinge	dash	ash
si lent	still	in flate	swell	box
tar dy	slow	re strain	check	beech
ti dy	neat	em brace	clasp	birch
to tal	whole	bar′ ter	trade	cork
cor rect′	right	bal lot	vote	elm
im mense	vast	ban quet	feast	fir
suc cint	brief	sa tiate	cloy	holm
se rene	calm	tram ple	tread	oak
ob tuse	blunt	slum ber	sleep	

(1.) When the boys had found the nest, they did not see how they should get up to it, it was so high.

(2.) But one boy, whose name was Pe-ter Price, said he would climb the tree.

(3.) Then he got a board, and put one end of it on the tree, and stood up on the board, and was now nearly as high as the limb on which the nest was.

(4.) Then he sprang up, and crept with his hands and knees a-long the limb of the tree til[l] he got near the nest.

(5.) But just as he put out his hand to take the nest, the limb broke, and down came Pe-ter, and the nest, and the eggs; and far off the poor bird flew, and they saw no more of her.

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Lesson 1.

Has she fed the hen?
She has fed the hen.
How the hen can run.
See how she can run.
The dog ran for the fox.
The fox ran by the dog.
The man shot at the fox.
But did not kill him

Lesson 2.

Do you see the mad dog?
Do not go to him now.
He is mad and may bite.
See how bad his eyes look.
Jane has a rose.
The rose is red.
Do you see it?
It is a red rose.

Lesson 3.

You may get my hat.
Now give it to me.
Your cap is a red cap.
My hat is not a red hat.
Your pen is not good.
Let me mend your pen.
Now you may try it.
Is it a good pen now.

Lesson 4.

The cat and the rat.
The maid and her cow.
The man with his dog.
And what did they do.
The cat bit the rat.
The maid fed her cow.
The man whipt his dog.
And that is all I know.

Lesson 5.

The bat eats flies.
The cat eats mice.
The pig drinks milk.
The dog eats bread.
The cow eats hay.
The horse loves oats.
But good boys and
Girls must have cake.

Lesson 6.

You must not hurt the babe.
See how the babe smiles.
You may kiss his cheek.
He is a nice sweet babe.
Ann had a frock.
Jane had a doll.
Tom had a top.
I had my book.

Lesson 7.

When you make a bow
Do not bend so low.
That is not the way
To make a good bow.
See the cat play.
She has a mouse.
Poor mouse, puss will
Kill and eat you soon.

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Section 1.

	Verbs.		Words of opposite meaning.	
ar rest′	seize	stop	ab′ sent	pres′ ent
as sist	aid	help	cheer ful	so ber
be hold	view	see	cen tre	sur face
be stow	give	grant	con vex	con cave
be wail	wail	moan	dam age	prof it
com pel	drive	force	doub le	sin gle
con vert	change	turn	eld est	young est
de spoil	strip	rob	free dom	slave ry
im merse	whelm	plunge	friend ly	hos tile
in flect	bend	crook	for mer	lat ter
la ment	mourn	grieve	feel ing	numb ness
pro pel	push	shove	hith er	thith er
pro cure	gain	get	home ly	hand some
re tain	hold	keep	ho ly	sin ful
buf′ fet	box	slap	hast en	loit er
col or	stain	dye	hil ly	lev el
cow er	crouch 1.	stoop	im port	ex port
crip ple	maim	lame	in let	out let
grov el	crawl	creep	in come	out go
hec tor	tease	vex	i dle	bu sy
min gle	blend	mix	mi ser	spend thrift
pi lot	guide	steer	mat ter	spir it
pil fer	filch	steal	ma jor	mi nor
scat ter	strew	sow	nim ble	clum sy
scamp er	scud	run	o pen	clos ed
tat tle	blab	prate	oft en	sel dom
tow er	soar	rise	love ly	hate ful

did you see the boy — can you fly a kite
did you get the toy — can you run a hoop
can you eat an egg — can you play at ball
can you go to bed — can you read a book
will you speak the truth — do you love to read

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Verbs.			Words of opposite meaning.	
jock′ ey	trick	cheat		
la bor	toil	work	lav ′ish	fru′ gal
ram ble	roam	rove	pa tient	fret ful
Nouns.			pub lic	pri vate
bal lad	lay	song	sum mer	win ter
bil low	surge	wave	sim ple	com plex
ca price′	freak	whim	si lent	nois y
clang′ or	clang	clank	slack en	quick en
crev ice	chink	crack	up per	un der
dam sel	lass	girl	wis dom	fol ly
fig ure	form	shape	ze nith	na dir
fil ly	foal	colt	ad vance′	re treat′
fair y	elf -	sprite	a dopt′	re ject′
fis sure	chasm	cleft	a bove	be low
			a fore	a baft
fount′ ain	font	spring	af firm′	de ny
gir dle	belt	sash	be fore	be hind
im post	toll	tax	de grade	ex alt
lath er	froth	suds	di rect	in verse
leav en	barm	yeast	di verge	con verge
mis chief	harm	hurt	dis sent	con sent
mar gin	verge	brink	en camp	de camp
noz zle	snout	nose	in duce	e duce
of fice	charge	trust	in crease	de crease
o dor	scent	smell	in hale	ex hale
pow er	might	strength	in spire	ex pire
pris on	gaol	jail	di vine	hu′ man
pud dle	podge	splash	pro fane	sa cred

Do not play with a gun for there may be a ball in it.
do not play with a wasp for he may sting you.
aim well and you will be sure to do well.
ants and bees lose no time. time and tide wait for no man. do your work first and play when you have done.

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Nouns.			Adjectives.		
quar′ rel	feud	broil	coup′ le	pair	two
rus tic	churl	boor	cun ning	shrewd	sly
rid dle	screen	sieve	e vil	ill	bad
rupt ure	breach	break	flac cid	lax	loose
spe cies	sort	kind	flesh y	gross	fat
sor row	grief	woe	gloss y	smooth	sleek
slug gard	drone	mope	health y	hale	sound
spig ot	spile	peg	lim pid	clear	pure
va por	mist	fog	nim ble	quick	spry
val ley	dale	glen	pal′ id	wan	pale
vis age	phiz	face	qui et	calm	still
ves tige	trace	mark	si lent	mute	whist
mid dle	mid	midst	sol id	firm	hard
Adjectives.			con cise′	brief	short
ac′ id	tart	sour	ex pense	cost	price
bux om	gay	brisk	di rect	straight	right

Lesson.

make no bets	tell no tales
play no tricks	use no bad words
do not swear	love all men
do not steal	be kind to all
do not cheat	do good to all
do not lie	hurt no one
do not fight	do no vile thing
do not scold	love your book
learn to read	think what you read

---

rise with the sun. put on your clothes. wash your face clean. brush your teeth. comb your hair. clean your shoes. pare your nails if they need it. get your task. take pains to have it well. go to school in time. do not play by the way. you can play at noon. play with good boys. play where you are bid. do as you are bid and you will be a good child.

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Nouns.		Nouns.	
an′ gle	cor′ ner	alms′ house	poor′ house
a qua	wa ter	in gress	en trance
arch er	bow man	in mate	lodg er
bus tle	tu mult	in stant	mo ment
bed lam	mad house	i ris	rain bow
blos som	flow er	junc tion	un ion
brave ry	cour age	lar gess	boun ty
breth ren	broth ers	laun dry	wash room
brim stone	sul phur	loo by	lub ber
car nage	slaugh ter	lug gage	bag gage
cai tiff	vil lain	lus tre	bright ness
cinct ure	gir dle	man sion	dwell ing
com pass	cir cuit	mag net	load stone
com pound	mixt ure	moist ness	damp ness
cor sair	pi rate	mor sel	mouth ful
con flict	com bat	na tron	so da
cy cle	cir cle	pas tor	shep herd
do nor	giv er	pus tule	pim ple
duch y	duke dom	pli ers	pin cers
des pot	ty rant	pot tage	por ridge
dis tich	coup let	prow ess	val or
er rand	mes sage	quad rant	quar ter
flex ion	bend ing	que ry	ques tion
fla vor	sa vor	rack et	clam or
foi ble	fail ing	re gent	rul er
fore cast	fore sight	rel ict	wid ow
fun nel	tun nel	rub bish	ru ins
flu id	li quid	sab bath	sun day
gal lows	gib bet	scoff er	scorn er
gim let	wim ble	sci ence	knowl edge
se ton	is sue	sol stice	trop ic
deal er	tra der	thick et	for est
nap kin	tow el	ses sion	sit ting
con fect	sweet meat	pon tiff	high priest
dry ad	wood nymph	ruff ian	cut throat

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Nouns.		Adjectives.	
scrip′ tures	bi′ ble	ag′ ile	ac′ tive
sin ew	ten don	ac rid	pun gent
si ren	mer maid	ar dent	fer vent
skep tic	doubt er	bale ful	wo ful
spon sor	sure ty	brili iant	splen did
ten sion	tight ness	bon ny	hand some
thresh hold	door sill	ce rate	wax en
ton sure	shav ing	caus tic	burn ing
tor por	numb ness	diz zy	gid dy
tru ant	i dler	dor mant	sleep ing
tran script	co$_{p}$ y	drear y	dis mal
treat ment	u sage	e ven	lev el
twee zers	nip pers	er go	there fore
tu mor	swell ing	fac ile	ea sy
us tion	burn ing	frag ile	brit tle
vel lum	parch ment	fu tile	use less
vest ure	gar ment	fla grant	gla ring
un guent	oint ment	gen ial	cheer ing
ac cess′	ap proach′	hor rid	shock ing
auc′ tion	ven due	ja cent	ly ing
cre dence	be lief	jun ior	young er
in cense	per fume	lan guid	droop ing
lect ure	dis course	la tent	hid den
plaud it	ap plause	list less	heed less
rel ics	re mains	must y	mold y
scan dal	of fense	nas ty	filth y
za ny	buf foon	neu ter	nei ther
ad vice′	coun′ sel	no cent	hurt ful
ca bal	jun to	oft en	fre quent
bou quet 1.	nose gay	old en	an cient
de light	pleas ure	peace ful	qui et
de fault	fail ure	pet tish	fret ful
ma chine 2.	en gine	sim ple	art less
pa pa	fa ther	pli ant	lim ber.
ra vine 2.	val ley	quag gy	mi ry

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Adjectives.		Adjectives.	
pi′ ous	god′ ly	a dieu′	fare well′
pal try	worth less	a drift	a float
pu ny	fee ble	a thwart	a cross
rue ful	wo ful	e rect	up right
rud dy	red dish	en core	a gain
sel dom	rare ly	gen teel	po lite
serv ile	slav ish	dis claim	dis own
sil ly	fool ish	ob scene	un chaste
sleaz y	flim sy	ob lique	a slant
shab by	rag ged	am′ ple	large
ster ile	bar ren	speed y	hast y
tab by	brind led	fee bly	faint ly
tip sy	grog gy	**Verbs.**	
tac it	si lent	ac cost′	ad dress′
tep id	luke warm	ad judge	a ward
test y	fret ful	al lot	as sign
tim id	fear ful	al ledge	as sert
touch y	peev ish	an nex	af fix
wa ry	cau tious	an nounce	pro claim
cheer ly	cheer ful	a bash	con fuse
a droit′	dex trous	af front	of fend
a non	quick ly	ap peal	re fer
a way	ab sent	ap pend	at tach
be neath	un der	as pire	de sire
be yond	far ther	as sail	at tack
con junct	join ed	a vaunt	be gone
di vine	god like	be troth	es pouse
ex pert	skill ful	be reave	de prive
for sooth	tru ly	de pict	de scribe
for lorn	hope less	com bine	u nite
in ane	emp ty	com mute	ex change
in ert	slug gish	con dense	com press
mo rose	sul len	con cert	con trive
pa role	o ral	con coct	di gest
sub lime	loft y	ob scure	dark′ en

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Verbs.		Verbs.	
col late′	com pare′	re hearse′	re cite′
con stringe	con strict	re coil	re bound
de mean	be have	re form	a mend
de fend	pro tect	re fund	re pay
de base	ue grade	re mise	re lease
de throne	de pose	re voke	re call
de file	pol lute	re spect	re gard
de hort	dis suade	re quire	de mand
de tain	with hold	so journ	re side
e clipse	ob scure	sur vive	out live
e volve	un fold	sus pect	mis trust
en thrall	en slave	se cede	with draw
en trust	com mit	ve neer	in lay
en croach	in trude	cur tail	re trench
in hume	en tomb	can′ ter	gal′ lop
in cense	en rage	clat ter	rat tle
in fer	de duce	cod dle	par boil
im pugn	at tack	dal ly	tri fle
in close	sur round	hag gle	man gle
in snare	en trap	heark en	list en
mal treat	a buse	jab ber	chat ter
o mit	neg lect	mum ble	mut ter
ob ject	op pose	pes ter	troub le
per turb	dis turb	rim ple	wrin kle
por tray	de scribe	shat ter	shiv er
pre dict	fore tell	stam mer	stut ter
pre sume	sup pose	scuf fle	squab ble
pro claim	de clare	tit ter	gig gle
pro cure	pro vide	tam per	med dle
pro gress	ad vance	tram mel	ham per
pro pound	pro pose	twin kle	glit ter
re bel	re volt	van quish	con quer
re dound	con duce	wel ter	wal low
re serve	re tain	un twist′	un wind′
en twine	en twist	re gale	re fresh

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Verbs.		Verbs.	
a base′	hum′ble	be hoove′	be fit′
com pete	ri val	de bar	hin′ der
com plete	fin ish	de duct	sub tract′
de lay	lin ger	ex clude	pre clude
ex ult	tri umph	ha rangue	de claim
for swear	per jure	im peach	ac cuse
im prove	bet ter	re but	re pel
in ter	bu ry	re trieve	re gain
ja pan	var nish	dis perse	scat′ ter
oc cur	hap pen	es teem	val ue
per plex	puz zle	ob serve	no tice
pro nounce	ut ter	ran′ som	re deem′
re lax	slack en	rev el	ca rouse
re prieve	res pit	rav el	un weave
re spond	an swer	suc cor	as sist
re strict	lim it	swin dle	de fraud
sub due	con quer	tres pass	trans gress
cred′ it	be lieve′	dic tate	or′ der
cov et	de sire	saun ter	loit er
ech o	re sound	tac kle	har ness
fur nish	sup ply	quiv er	trem ble
gath er	col lect	whim per	sniv el
gov ern	con troll	Nouns.	
man age	con duct	re cluse′	her′mit
mer it	de serve	fu′ sion	melt ing
par don	for give	ven om	poi son
hon or	re vere	pre′text	pre tense′
in sert′	set in	as pire′	aim at
ex punge	blot out	be set	hem in

If we lead a good life, we shall have no reason to fear death; but if our ways be bad, we must change them, or our end will be miserable.

God made us to bless us, and he will do so, if we love him, and try to do all that is good, just, and true.

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Verbs.			Words of opposite meaning.	
a bide′	re main′	stay		
a muse	di vert′	please	bash ful	bold
ac quire	ob tain	gain	bit ter	sweet
ac cept	re ceive	take	bot tom	top
be come	be fit	suit	bor row	lend
con ceal	se crete	hide	crook ed	straight
con temn	de spise	scorn	dirt y	clean
de coy	en tice	lure	ear ly	late
dis robe	un robe	strip	e ven	odd
de cease	ex pire	die	emp ty	full
de nude	di vest	strip	fe male	male
de sist	for bear	cease	fu ture	past
dis may	ap pall	daunt	fic tion	fact
es chew	a void	shun	hin der	help
ex pel	e ject	oust	heav y	light
im merge	im merse	plunge	heav en	earth
in dite	com pose	write	lim ber	stiff
in vite	re quest	ask	ma ny	few
per spire	ex ude	sweat	mo tion	rest
re buke	re prove	chide	no ble	mean
se lect	e lect	choose	plen ty	scarce
sur vey	in spect	view	sor ry	glad
sub sist	ex ist	live	shal low	deep
suc cumb	sub mit	yield	sin ner	saint
a larm	star′ tle	fright	ten der	tough
ca jole	whee dle	coax	vir tue	vice
com mand	or der	bid	wo man	man
de fy	chal lenge	dare	be gin	end
es cort	con voy′	guard	dark′ ness	light
ut′ ter	pro nounce	speak	see ing	blind

No man may expect to have friends unless he acts the part of a friend to others.

Good boys and girls love to learn their books.

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	Verbs.		Articles of food.	
ex haust′	emp′ty	drain	bunn	ba′ con
a tigue 2.	weary	tire	crout	bis cuit
m bue	tinct ure	tinge	dough	but ter
our sue	fol low	chase	flesh	break fast
e late	nar rate	tell	hash	catch up
bar′ ter	traf fick	trade	loaf	cus tard
blus ter	swag ger	brag	mush	din ner
brand ish	flour ish	wave	samp	dump ling
drab ble	drag gle	trail	souse	flap jack
fos ter	cher ish	nurse		gru el
flour ish	pros per	strive	Drinks.	mut ton
in jure	dam age	harm	ale	muf fin
jos tle	jus tle	jog	beer	past ry
jin gle	tin kle	clink	flip	pud ding
li brate	bal ance	poise	gin	pic kle
lo cate	sta tion	place	grog	pan cake
sul ly	tarn ish	soil	rum	sup per
throt tle	stran gle	choke	shrub	veni son
tot ter	stag ger	reel	sling	waf fle
vent ure	haz ard	risk	wine	
war ble	car ol	sing	Fish.	Drinks.
frus trate	de feat′	foil	bass	bran′ dy
	Nouns.		dace	ci der
bod′ ice	cors′ et	stays	carp	clar et
ban ner	stream er	flag	chub	nec tar
car go	la ding	freight	cod	lis bon
car bon	char coal	coal	eel	per ry
chap let	gar land	wreath	ling	sher ry
cal dron	boil er	pot	perch	sher bet
chol er	an ger	ire	pout	sir rup
dan dy	cox comb	fop	roach	tod dy
dan ger	per il	risk	ray	to key
dit ty	son net	song	shark	so da
dis trict	re gion	tract	whale	whis ky
drunk ard	to per	sot	white	wa ter

Digitized by Google

Nouns.			Birds and Fowls.	
em′ bers	cin′ ders	coals	brant	bit tern
em blem	sym bol	type	crane	bust ard
fa vor	kind ness	grace	crow	buz zard
far del	bun dle	pack	daw	con dor
fur row	chan nel	groove	dove	cuck oo
gam bol	frol ick	prank	duck	cul ver
gath ers	puck ers	folds	drake	chick en
har bor	ha ven	port	finch	fal con
man ner	meth od	mode	goose	gan der
mam mon	rich es	wealth	gull	gos ling
mal let	bee tle	mall	grouse	how let
mon ey	spe cie	cash	hen	hum bird
out line	con tour 1.	sketch	hawk	kill dee
per sons	peo ple	folks	jay	lin net
pop pet	pup pet	doll	kite	mar tin
ran cor	mal ice	spite	lark	mag pie
ras cal	scoun drel	knave	loon	os trich
sat ire	sar casm	taunt	owl	pig eon
scrive ner	writ er	scribe	quail	pheas ant
spec tre	phan tom	ghost	rook	rad dock
sub ject	top ic	theme	snipe	spar row
suf frage	bal lot	vote	stork	star ling
tat tle	gos sip	blab	swan	tur key
trunch eon	cud gel	club	thrush	vult ure
vir gin	maid en	maid	wren	wid geon
viz ard	vi sor	mask	ea gle	cor mo rant
de fect′	blem ish	fault	her on	chan ti cleer′
de sign	pur pose	plan	par rot	man a kin
de cree	e dict	law	ra ven	pel i can
de vice	pro ject	scheme	rob in	ca na′ ry
ef fects	chat tels	goods	teal	swal′ low
ho tel	tav ern	inn	tern	snow bird

Boys and girls should learn all they can while young, as it may do them much good if they live to be old. do you wish to become wise?

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Adjectives,			Weapons of War.	
dul′ cet	lus′ cious	sweet	balls	bil′ bo
frac tious	snap pish	cross	darts	cut las
gal lant	val iant	brave	dirks	car bine
stur dy	hard y	strong	guns	can non
squal id	sor did	foul	pikes	dag ger
swarth y	taw ny	dark	spears	hal berd
sub tile	craft y	sly	swords	mor tar
vap id	taste less	stale	States of	mus ket
ver dant	vi rent	green	water	pis tol
viv id	live ly	brisk	rain	pon iard
aus tere′	rig id	stern	hail	ri fle
be nign	gra cious	kind	snow	sa bre
de mure	so ber	grave	ice	fu see′
in firm	fee ble	weak	frost	spon toon
su perb	show y	grand	dew	fire′ lock

Some men are very good, and some are very bad.

Men have hands to help each other, but they sometimes use them to hurt and kill each other.

When men are kind, and do all they can to help each other, they are happy. When they are unkind, and are so bad and wicked as to injure or hurt each other, they are unhappy.

Some men fight or quarrel, tell lies, steal, swear, break the Sabbath, and do many other wicked things.

If all men loved each other, and would do all they could to make each other happy, what a good world we should have

Children, will you not be kind and good to each other, so as to be happy, and to set a good example to men and women?

If all children should be good, and try all they can to help each other, when they come to be men and women, and all the wicked people die, then the world would be good and not go to war, and fight and kill each other.

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Nouns.

ad′ age	prov′ erb	say′ing	**Species of plants.**
bau ble	gew gaw	tri fle	bar′tram
bib ber	tip ple	drink er	be′ hen
bod y	sub stance	mat ter	ben net
bol ster	cush ion	pil low	bul rush
brig and	ban dit	rob ber	bur dock
cus tom	prac tice	u sage	bur net
for ceps	pin cers	nip pers	cab bage
garb age	of fal	ref use	cas sia
gen tile	hea then	pa gan	cat tail
hub bub	tu mult	up roar	cat nip
ail ment	ill ness	sick ness	cow itch
pu pil	stu dent	schol ar	cow slip
rap ine	plun der	pil lage	colts foot
ser aph	cher ub	an gel	coc kle
ten or	pur port	mean ing	cum in
thrall dom	slave ry	bond age	cum frey
vor tex	ed dy	whirl pool	dai sy
as sault′	at tack′	on set	fen nel
af fairs	con cerns	busi ness	gar lic
be hest	com mand	man date	gin seng
re sponse	re ply	an swer	hys sop
das′ tard	cow′ ard	pol troon′	i vy
hear say	ru mor	re port	ka li
es say	at tempt′	tri′ al	len til
			let tuce
	Adjectives.		lov age
art′ ful	craft′ y	cun′ ning	lich en
ea ger	ar dent	ear nest	mad der
gib bous	con vex	round ing	mal low
bosk y	syl van	wood y	man drake
bon ny	hand some	mer ry	mil let
sport ive	play ful	gay	car rot
clam my	vis cous	stick y	leek
dis mal	lu rid	gloom y	mul len
			mus tard

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Adjectives.

dump′ ish
fet id
mor tal
noi some
pa geant
priv y
reck less
sen ior
ser rate
som bre
taw dry
tu mid
a far′
as kance
ur bane
oc cult

stu′ pid
ran cid
dead ly
nox ious
pomp ous
pri vate
heed less
eld er
jag ged
dusk y
gau dy
tur gid
re mote′
as kew
po lite
cryp′ tic

sleep′ y
frou zy
fa tal
hurt ful
show y
se cret
care less
old er
notch ed
gloom y
show y
swoll en
dis tant
side wise
gen teel′
hid′ den

Tree and its fruit.

cher′ ry
chest nut
cit ron
al mond
ap ple
lem on
man go
or ange
peach
pear

Trees.

ma′ ple
myr tle
pock wood
stad dle
wal nut
wil low

Verbs.

ab solve
ab stain
ac quaint
ac cord
as sert
be guile
co erce
con fute
com mune
de fer
e lude
en treat
en hance
ex ceed
in vent
main tain
pro rogue

ac quit
re frain
ap prise
as sent
a ver
de lude
con strain
re fute
con verse
de lay
e vade
be′ seech
aug ment
ex cel
con trive
sup port
pro tract

dis charge
for bear
in form
a gree
af firm
de ceive
com pel
dis prove
dis course
post pone
es cape
im plore
in crease
sur pass
de vise
sus tain
pro long

as pen
bann ian
cam phor
ce dar
chi na
cof fee
cy press
fus tic
gua va
hem lock
lau rel
lin den
ol ive
pop lar
man grove
pa paw′
ar bute

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Verbs.			Species of Plants.
por tend′	pre sage′	fore show′	on ion
re nounce	dis own	dis claim	pars nep
back bite	de fame	slan′ der	pars ley
con vey	trans port	car ry	pump kin
de prave	cor rupt	vi tiate	plan tain
de nounce	men′ ace	threat en	rad ish
dis turb	mo lest′	troub le	sal ad
ex hort	ad vise	coun sel	scall ion
ex pand	dis tend	di late′	sor rel
ex pound	ex plain	com′ ment	tan sy
en sue	suc ceed	fol low	tea sel
em pale	im pale	pick et	this tle
im pede	re tard	hin der	tu lip
in tend	de sign	pur pose	tur nep
ob struct	re tard	hin der	bam boo′
pre dict	fore tell	au gur	Dogs.
bick′ er	jan′ gle	wran′gle	bar′ bet
bab ble	prat tle	prate	ban dog
crum ple	rum ple	wrin kle	bea gle
fur bish	bur nish	pol ish	mas tiff
glit ter	glis ter	glis ten	pup py
nurt ure	nour ish	cher ish	span iel
shac kle	hop ple	fet ter	bull dog
dan dle	ca ress′	fon dle	lap dog
grum ble	com plain	mur mur	Shrubs.
ig nite	in flame	kin dle	al der
of fer	pre sent	prof fer	bri ar
reck on	com pute	num ber	ha zel
sol ace	con sole	com fort	hen bane

See the chickens round the gate,
For the morning portion wait;
Throw some crumbs, and scatter seed,
Let the hungry chickens feed.
Call them—O how fast they run!
Gladly, quickly——every one.

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LESSON 1.

A good boy may grow up to be a good man. Do you not wish to be a good boy, and learn to read your book? Take your book and come to me. Now see how well you can read it.

LESSON 2.

When you come from school you should not stop to play by the way. That is what bad boys do. Take your book home that you may read. This will make you a wise man.

LESSON 3.

Jane made me a nice plum cake. Do you love cake with plums in it? What will you do with your cake? You must not eat too much at one time, it may make you sick. Do not eat too much.

LESSON 4.

Good boys and girls will try to spell and read well.
They will not soil nor tear their books.
You should keep your face and hands quite clean.
And when at school, keep your seat and try to learn.

LESSON 5.

Men raise good wheat on good land.
Good wheat makes good bread and good cakes.
The cows eat grass and hay and give good milk.
Good milk makes good cheese. Do you love cheese?

LESSON 6.

All men have gone out of the way.
No man can say I have done no ill.
It is not right to speak one bad word.
You should not hurt your mates at play.

LESSON 7.

When the sun is up it is day. When the sun goes down it is night. The sun makes it light. The earth goes round the sun once in a year. The moon goes round the earth once in a month.

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Section 1.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Quadrupeds.
al′ ti tude	height	ar ma′ da	fleet	
bev er age	drink	ar mis tice	truce	ape
cav i ty	pit	bra va do	brag	ass
can ti cle	song	ce su ra	pause	bear
cal u met	pipe	col lis ion	clash	buck
cha fer y	forge	con cus sion	shock	cow
con di ment	sauce	con ver sion	change	calf
cra ni um	skull	con tu sion	bruise	colt
cru ci fix	cross	com pul sion	force	deer
des ti ny	fate	de cep tion	cheat	dog
dom i cil	house	di rec tion	course	elk
firm a ment	sky	ly ce′ um	school	ewe
fur be low	flounce	mo nas tic	monk	fawn
fo li age	leaves	o bei sance	bow	goat
gem i ni	twins	o ra tion	speech	hart
con fi dence	trust	pa vil ion	tent	hog
id i ot	fool	po ta tion	draught	horse
in te ger	whole	cat′ a logue	list	hind
lar ce ny	theft	i′ dle ness	sloth	mare
lat i tude	breadth	or di nance	rule	mule
lon gi tude	length	tes ta ment	will	moose
mac u la	spot	ter ma gant	scold	ox
moi e ty	half	ves ti bule	porch	roe
or i gin	source	Adjectives.		sow
or i son	prayer	bi′ na ry	two	swine
par a gram	pun	scur ril ous	vile	shote
per qui site	fee	sin is ter	bad	sheep
plic a ture	fold	sor row ful	sad	stag
pa rent age	birth	sim i lar	like	steer
rem e dy	cure	im pri′ mis	first	wolf
ret i nue	train	pro dig ious	huge	whelp
sus te nance	food	un com mon	rare	bull
sur cin gle	girth	pre′ ter it	past	nag

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Verbs.			Nouns.	
com′ pro mit	pledge	grav′ i ty	weight	heft
coun ter feit	forge	log ger head	dolt	dunce
el e vate	raise	mer chan dise	goods	wares
heb e tate	blunt	sep ul chre	grave	tomb
jac u late	dart	sim ple ton	gawk	fool
lac er ate	tear	sor cer ess	witch	hag
nav i gate	sail	spec ta cle	show	sight
nom i nate	name	in cis ion	gash	cut
ob li gate	bind	Verbs.		
in to nate	sound	cic′ a trize	heal	cure
pen e trate	pierce	de vi ate	err	swerve
pu ri fy	cleanse	fab ri cate	frame	build
ru mi nate	muse	flag el late	scourge	lash
sig ni fy	mean	germ i nate	sprout	bud
sus ci tate	rouse	os ci tate	yawn	gape
ter mi nate	end	pal pi tate	throb	beat
tu me fy	swell	tor re fy	parch	dry
un du late	wave	dis col′ or	tinge	stain
de mol′ ish	raze	in hab′ it	dwell	live
de mon strate	prove	re lin quish	leave	quit
dis com fit	rout	veg′ e tate	sprout	grow
en am or	charm	Adjectives.		
ex hib it	show	ex plic′ it	clear	plain
ex tin guish	quench	in trep id	brave	bold
in her it	heir	la con ic	brief	short
un der stand′	know	com′ ic al	queer	droll
im por tune′	urge	prin ci pal	main	chief
gas con ade	boast	sa pi ent	sage	wise

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vir u lent, very poisonous lin i ment, soft ointment
av e nue, narrow entrance or tho dox, sound in faith

Vice and ignorance are the only things of which you need ever be ashamed. Avoid them and you may venture any where without fear or shame.

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Nouns.

an′ nals
al ien
bo nus
cap tive
cen sus
chi na
clois ter
chap man
des ert
gar ner
gen try
hom age
hy drant
just ice
in quest
nun cio
out rage
mid riff
pa pist
par son
peas ant
pil grim
port er
prox y
quan tum
sam ple
sur plus
vic tor
va grant
vig or
wiz zard
mad ness
mo tive

chron′ i cles
for eign er
pre mi um
pris on er
num ber ing
por ce lain
nun ne ry
mar ket man
wil der ness
gran a ry
gen tle men
rev er ence
wa ter pipe
e qui ty
in qui ry
mes sen ger
vi o lence
di a phragm
cath o lic
cler gy man
coun try man
trav el er
car ri er
sub sti tute
quan ti ty
spec i men
o ver plus
con quer or
vag a bond
en er gy
con jur er
dis trac′ tion
in duce ment

Nouns.

ba′ sis
cha os
con cert
dis′ count
ex it
her ald
ju rist
ni tre
nui sance
pa tron
proc ess
sec tion
trai tor
ty ro
unc tion
ver sion
be hoof′
be quest
de spair
ga zette
gran dee
fatigue 2.

Adjectives.

ar′rant
con trite
coun ter
do cile
du ly
fi nite
youth ful
di verse′
dis junct
gro tesque

foun da′ tion
con fu sion
a gree ment
de duc′ tion
de part ure
pro claim er
ci vil ian
salt pe tre
an noy ance
sup port er
pro ceed ings
di vis ion
be tray er
be gin ner
a noint ing
trans la tion
ben′ e fit
leg a cy
hope less ness
news pa per
no ble man
wea ri ness

in′fa mous
pen i tent
op po site
teach a ble
prop er ly
lim it ed
ju ve nile
dif′ fer ent
sep a rate
lu dic rous

---

al ley nar row way se quel succeeding part

Digitized by Google

Adjectives.		Verbs.	
po′ tent	pow′ er-ful	ac cou′ tre 1.	e quip′
ruth less	pit i less	be wil der	con fuse
sun dry	sev er al	con trib ute	im part
stag nant	mo tion less	con sum mate	per fect
con stant	un chang′ ing	de ter mine	de cide
bank rupt	in solv ent	en com pass	sur round
de cent	be com ing	en vel op	in *w*rap
fal low	un sow ed	ex pa tiate	en large
mor bid	dis eas ed	pro hib it	for bid
o val	el lip tic	re cov er	re gain
pep tic	di gest ive	ar′ ro gate	as sume
a ware′	ap pris ed	ag i tate	dis turb
con dign′	de serv ed	al ien ate	es trange
re bate	de duc tion	cal cu late	com pute
se date	com pos ed	cul ti vate	im prove
bur lesque	laugh′ a ble	crim i nate	ac cuse
de void	des ti tute	ded i cate	de vote
Verbs.		det o nate	ex plode
a maze′	as ton′ ish	der o gate	de tract
de range	dis or der	ed u cate	in struct
il lume	en light en	ex pi ate	a tone
cap size	o ver turn′	ex pli cate	un fold
dis seize	dis pos sess	fas ci nate	be witch
de tach	dis en gage	grat i fy	in dulge
de pend	re ly	it e rate	re peat
in spect	ex am′ ine	in flu ence	af fect
im pend	o ver hang′	mit i gate	as suage
pre vail	o ver come	mul ti ply	in crease
sub vert	o ver turn	mag ni fy	en large
cal′ cine	pul′ ver ize	man ci pate	en slave
res cue	de liv′ er	or na ment	a dorn
re quite′	rec om pense	pac i fy	ap pease

con nive′ overlook a fault mac′ e rate make lean
im pinge dash against be take′ resort to

Digitized by Google

Verbs.		Nouns.	
proph′ e sy	pre dict′	ar ca′ na	se′ crets
rat i fy	con firm	ap par el	cloth ing
ren o vate	re new	a sy lum	ref uge
vil i fy	de fame	a mal gam	mix ture
vin di cate	de fend	a vul sion	rend ing
al ter cate	wran′ gle	au ro ra	morn iug
ex pe dite	hast en	a bund ance	plen ty
cat e chise	ques tion	al li ance	un ion
com pli ment	flat ter	com bus tion	burn ing
con se crate	hal low	com mo tion	tu mult
cor ru gate	wrin kle	cog ni tion	knowl edge
crep i tate	crac kle	de cerp tion	pluck ing
ful mi nate	thun der	dis ci ple	schol ar
guar an ty	war rant	ef ful gence	bright ness
ir ri gate	wa ter	e nig ma	rid dle
in du rate	hard en	e pis tle	let ter
mad e fy	moist en	er ra tum	er ror
mol li fy	soft en	ex er tion	ef fort
scin til late	spar kle	ex cur sion	ram bling
di min′ ish	les sen	in sur gent	reb el
e lon gate	length en	mo ni tion	warn ing
im ag ine	fan cy	per mis sion	li cense
ap per tain′	be long′	phy si cian	doc tor
con tro vert	dis pute	quin tes sence	es sence
co a lesce	u nite	sa li va	spit tle
cir cum vent	de ceive	suc ces sion	se ries
ef fer vesce	fer ment	su da tion	sweat ing
in ter dict	for bid	vo li tion	will ing
per se vere	per sist	bag a telle′	tri fle
rep re hend	re prove	ap′er ture	o pen ing
ad ver tise	pub′ lish	lev i ty	light ness
dis ap pear	van ish	mag ni tude	great ness

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ex′ ca vate	dig out	pel′ li cle	thin skin
per fo rate	bore through	par he′ li on	mock sun

Digitized by Google

Nouns.		Nouns.	
am′ i ty	friend′ ship	pau′ ci ty	few′ ness
ag o ny	an guish	pleth o ry	full ness
an te past	fore taste	pop u lace	peo ple
ar sen ic	rats bane	pros e lyte	con vert
ab lep sy	blind ness	plen i tude	full ness
arch i tect	build er	pu gil ist	box er
brev i ty	short ness	rau ci ty	hoarse ness
cal um ny	slan der	reg i men	di et
cap i tol	state house	reg is ter	rec ord
car til age	gris tle	res er voir	cis tern
cat a plasm	poul tice	ru bi go	mil dew
chiv al ry	knight hood	sa pi ence	wis dom
cov e nant	con tract	sol i tude	lone ness
cus to dy	keep ing	spec i men	sam ple
det ri ment	dam age	spec u lum	mir ror
dis si dence	dis cord	sum ma ry	ab stract
di a ry	jour nal	tet a nus	lock-jaw
ed i fice	build ing	fal la cy	de ceit′
em bas sy	mes sage	har le quin	buf foon
en tre pot	ware house	mal a dy	dis ease
fam i ly	house hold	a chieve′ ment	ex ploit
frip pe ry	tri fles	in ten tion	de sign
gib ber ish	jar gon	at tri tion	rub′ bing
har mo ny	con cord	Adjectives.	
hus band ry	til lage	an′ nu al	year′ly
in cu bus	night mare	ar ro gant	haught ty
lib er ty	free dom	ca pa ble	a ble
man a cle	shac kle	cur so ry	has ty
men di cant	beg′ gar	dec u ple	ten fold
o di um	ha tred	des pe rate	hope less
pa pa cy	pope dom	plau si ble	spe ci ous

Always regard what is said to you, by those who are your superiors in age or learning, and endeavor to profit by their instructions.

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Adjectives.		Adjectives.	
du′ bi ous	doub*t*′ful	de fi′ cient	want′ ing
du pli cate	doub′le	ef ful gent	shin ing
du ra ble	last ing	e las tic	spring y
el e gant	grace ful	fa ce tious	sport ive
fat u ous	fool ish	li ques cent	melt ing
fin i cal	sho*w* y	mor da cious	bit ing
for tu nate	luck y	qui es cent	rest ing
flat u lent	wind y	vi va cious	live ly
fruc tu ous	fruit ful	ac′ cu rate	ex act′
gar ru lous	prat ing	court e ous	po lite
hid e ous	fright ful	suf fi′ cient	e nough
in do lent	la zy	tan′ ta mount	e′qual
lum in ous	shin ing	prob a ble	like ly
lu so ry	play ful	quad ru ple	*four* fold
max i mum	gr*e*at est	quin tu ple	five fold
nau se ous	lo*a*th some	sa li ent	leap ing
neg li gent	heed less	se ri ous	sol emn
o di ous	hate ful	sex tu ple	six fold
op por tune	time ly	so no′ rous	sound ing
pet u lant	fret ful	sump′ tu ous	cost ly
pon der ous	weight y	trip li cate	three fold

big′ ot ry	blind zeal	cra vat′	neck cloth
des ig nate	point out	mon soons	trade winds
mod u late	vary sounds	de cant	pour off
blub ber	whale fat	dis *guise*	false sho*w*
grav el	co*a*rse sand	re dress	set right
glim mer	fa*i*nt light	re *serve*	keep back
si phon	bent tube	re store	give back
skir mish	slight fight	re cline	lean back
tal on	bird's claw	en twine	twist round

The greatest wisdom of speech, is to know when, and where, and what to speak.

The great business of man is to do good.

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Lesson 1.

The earth is not quite round. It is not as long from north to south, as it is from east to west. The sun and stars shine with their own light, but the moon does not. The moon is not as large as the sun. It is not so far from us as the sun. Each star you can see, is as large or larger than the sun. The stars are so far from us that it makes them look small. You could not count all the stars in a year.

Lesson 2.

When the wind blows hard, it makes great high waves on the sea. One wave may be a mile long, and as high as a house. When they run so high, the ships will rise and fall, and roll from side to side, so that you could not stand on your feet. How should you like to be in a ship, when the winds blow so hard, and make such high waves.

Lesson 3.

The wind is air in motion. You can not see the wind, but you can see how it makes the trees bend and the snow fly. We could not breathe, nor live, if there was no air. The fire could not burn wood to keep us warm, if there was no air. The birds could not fly, and ships could not sail, and the boys could not raise the kite. You could not hear me speak, nor hear the bell ring, nor hear one sound, if there was no air. There could be no fog, nor rain, nor hail, nor snow, nor clouds, if there was no air. You could not see the fine rain-bow nor the green grass. Are you not glad that God made the air?

God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast.

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Verbs.			Cloth.
dec′ o rate	a dorn	deck	baz′at
eu lo gize	ex tol	praise	bat ist
gor man dize	de vour	gorge	ben gal
in ti mate	sug gest	hint	bon ten
in di cate	point out	show	blank et
in sti gate	in cite	urge	buck ram
lib e rate	re lease	free	buf fin
mach i nate	con trive	plan	cam bric
rid i cule	de ride	mock	cam let
stim u late	ex cite	rouse	can vas
con jec′ ture	sur mise	guess	car pet
in hib it	for bid	hinder	cot ton
con de scend′	vouch safe	deign	cos sas
dis em bark	de bark	land	dam ask
un der go	en dure	bear	drug get
dis sev′ er	sev′ er	part	duf fel
			flan nel
Nouns and Adjectives.			
al′ i ment	nu′ tri ment	food	flor ence
ar ti fice	strat a gem	trick	fus tian
lig a ment	lig a ture	tie	grog ram
op u lent	af flu ent	rich	ging ham
im po tent	im be cile	weak	hol land
im ple ment	u ten′ sil	tool	ker sey
lab y rinth	me an der	maze	lin en
por ti co	pi az za	porch	lus tring
au then′ tic	gen′ u ine	true	mus lin
re luc tant	un will′ ing	loth	sat in
trans pa rent	pel lu cid	clear	tab by
cav a lier′	chev a lier′	knight	vel vet

ro′mance, a fictitious story
scal pel, a surgeon's knife.
ver dict, a judicial decision.
con tin′ ue, to remain, or persevere.
win now, to blow chaff from grain.

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Nouns.			Species of Plants.
ar′ bi ter	um′ pire	judge	
coun te nance	vis age	face	a can′ thus
fals i ty	false hood	lie	ba ril la
pin na cle	sum mit	top	ci cu ta
sen ti nel	sen try	guard	nar cis sus
tur pen tine	pitch	tar	po ta to
a muse′ ment	pas time	sport	to ma to
i o ta	tit tle	jot	to bac co
im′ pe tus	im pulse	force	car′ a way
pro ba′ tion	tri al	proof	cel e ry
qui′ et ude	re pose′	rest	cic e ly
la dies man	gal lant	beau	cam o mile
Adjectives.			daf fo dil
bar′ ba rous	cru′ el	fell	eg lan tine
bois ter ous	nois y	loud	hy a cinth
hor ri ble	dread ful	dire	hel le bore
hal cy on	plac id	calm	jes sa mine
prox i mate	near est	next	in di go
ul ti mate	fi nal	last	lav en der
ma jes′ tic	state ly	grand	mar i gold
cir′ cu lar	ro tund′	round	sa vo ry
Verbs.			**Trees.**
dis′ si pate	squan′ der	waste	but′ ter nut
nu me rate	num ber	count	but ton wood
os cil late	vi brate	swing	cin na non
per co late	fil ter	strain	eb o ny
suf fo cate	sti fle	choke	hick o ry
ap pre hend′	ar rest′	seize	
dis en gage	de tach	loose	

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con′sort, a husband or wife.
pan ic, a sudden fright.
frag ments, broken parts.
con nois seu′r, a critical judge of the fine arts.
po ma tum, per fume for the hair.

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Verbs.			Insects.
at trib′ ute	as cribe′	im pute′	ant
a ban don	de sert	for sake	bee
as sem ble	con vene	col lect	bug
ac knowl edge	a vow	con fess	crab
dis fig ure	de face	de form	flea
in cul cate	im press	en force	fly
in vei gle	se duce	en tice	grub
ex cru ciate	tor ment	tort ure	gnat
in ter pret	ex plain	ex pound	louse
pro mul gate	pro mulge′	pub lish	moth
cas′ ti gate	chas tise	chast en	snail
rat i fy	con firm	sanc tion	sloth
reg u late	ad just	ar range′	tick
sup pli cate	en treat	im plore	worm
co in cide′	con cur	a gree	wasp
com pre hend	in clude	com prise	Tools.
con tra dict	gain say	de ny	axe
di min′ ish	de crease	les′ sen	hoe
em′ u late	ri′ val	com pete′	gouge
	Nouns.		saw
bound a ry	pre′ cinct	lim′ it	rake
crim i nal	fel on	cul prit	spade
ec sta sy	rap ture	trans port	plough
far ra′ go	med ley	mixt ure	shears

THE GOLDEN RULE.

To do to others as I would
That they should do to me,
Will make me honest, kind, and good,
As every child should be.

I never need behave amiss,
Nor feel uncertain long,
As I may always know by this,
If things are right or wrong.

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	Nouns.		
prog´e ny	off´ spring	chil´ dren	Vessels.
sor ce ry	mag ic	witch craft	butt
sal a ry	sti pend	wag es	cask
serv i tude	slave ry	bond age	can
com mo´ tion	tur moil	tu mult	cup
con tor tion	writh ing	twist ing	flask
cur mud geon	nig gard	mi ser	jar
en grav er	sculp tor	carv er	jug
ex em plar	pat tern	mod el	keg
re sem blance	sem blance	like ness	pail
tar´ di ness	late ness	slow ness	gill
do min´ ion	em pire	do main´	pint
in junc tion	pre cept	com mand	quart
hom´ i ly	ser mon	dis course	mug
ap ti tude	apt ness	fit´ ness	tub
in tes´ tines	en trails	bow els	tierce
	Adjectives.		
ca´ ri ous	pu´ trid	rot´ ten	Measures.
cir cum spect	cau tious	pru dent	ell
for ci ble	co gent	urg ent	foot
joc u lar	jo cose	mer ry	inch
jo vi al	joc und	jol ly	pole
pen du lous	pend ent	hang ing	rod
sens u al	car nal	flesh ly	rood
som no lent	drows y	sleep y	mile
prod i gal	pro fuse´	lav ish	yard
ut ter most	ex treme	far thest	league
vig i lant	a lert	watch ful	Weights.
in sip´ id	vap´ id	taste less	ounce
in he rent	in nate´	in born	pound
pro lif ic	fe´ cund	fruit ful	Seats.
re lig ious	de vout´	pi ous	stool
clan des tine	pri´ vate	se cret	bench

Good breeding consists in a respectful behavior to all.

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Verbs.		Adjectives.	
im′ mo late	sac′ ri fice	am′ bi ent	sur round′ ing
dis trib′ ute	ap por′ tion	co pi ous	a bund ant
de vel op	un fold	dis so lute	li cen tious
de fla grate	in flame	in so lent	in sult ing
em bold en	en cour′ age	li a ble	ex pos ed
en vi ron	en cir cle	pros per ous	suc cess ful
crit′ i cise	ex am ine	quer u lous	com plain ing
me di ate	in ter cede′	ca thar′ tic	purg′ a tive
in ter pose′	in ter fere	con tin gent	cas u al
su per vise	o ver see	co rus cant	glit ter ing
so lic′ it	im por tune	fa mil iar	in ti mate
Adjectives.		fi du cial	con fi dent
a′ li as	oth′ er wise	lo qua cious	talk a tive
ap po site	suit a ble	nu tri tious	nour ish ing
cul pa ble	blam a ble	por tent ous	om i nous
ev i dent	man i fest	pu is sant	pow er ful
friv o lous	triv i al	ru bes cent	red den ing
im mi nent	im pend′ ing	tre men dous	ter ri ble
mu ta ble	change′ a ble	il lic it	un law′ful
per ma nent	du ra ble	im plic it	im pli ed
per il ous	dan ger ous	in ces sant	un ceas ing
rel e vant	per ti nent	pa thet ic	af fect ing
ri si ble	laugh a ble	prog nos tic	fore show ing
sit u a ted	lo ca ted	vin dic tive	re venge ful
stren u ous	vig or ous	sub′ se quent	fol′ low ing
spher ic al	glob u lar	trai tor ous	treach er ous
mil i tant	fight ing	tem per ate	mod e rate
in tri cate	com plex	in fi nite	bound less
un sta′ ble	in con′ stant	ut ter ly	to tal ly
im mor tal	un dy ing	ver i ly	cer tain ly
de vout ly	pi′ ous ly	mus cu lar	braw ny

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hes′ i tate — to be in doubt
ra di ate — to emit rays
in ter sect′ — to cut between
ob′ so lete — not used
te na′ cious — holding fast
per di tion — utter ruin

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Nouns.		Nouns.	
av′ er age	me′ di um	de co′ rum	de′ cen cy
bar ri er	ob sta cle	di men sions	meas ure ment
cal en dar	al ma nac	du en na	gov ern ess
com i ty	court e sy	e lix ir	cor di al
con ti nence	chast i ty	tor na do	hur ri cane
col lo quy	di a logue -	ben′ e fit	ad vant′ age
cou ri er 1.	mes sen ger	en ti ty	ex ist ence
den i zen	cit i zen	o pi ate	nar cot ic
dig ni ty	no ble ness	rec ti tude	up right ness
eu cha rist	sac ra ment	ren e gade	de sert er
et y mon	prim i tive	sat el lite	at tend ant
ex i gence	urg en cy	sen ti ment	o pin ion
fu gi tive	run a gate	sym pa thy	com pas sion
grat i tude	thank ful ness	ten e ments	pos ses sions
hea then ism	pa gan ism	dis or′ der	con fu sion
in dus try	dil i gence	fru i tion	en joy ment
in sci ence	ig no rance	im pos tor	de ceiv er
jan i tor	door keep er	ne ga tion	de ni al
mas sa cre	butch er y	op po nent	op pos er
me te or	fire ball	par ti tion	di vis ion
nu di ty	na ked ness	pe ti tion	en treat y
pan to mime	mim ic ry	pre cis ion	ex act ness
pa pa cy	po pe ry	pre sci ence	fore knowl edge
ped a gogue	school mas ter	pro vi so	con di tion
per fi dy	treach e ry	re ten tion	re tain ing
sanc ti tude	ho li ness	ve′ he mence	vi′ o lence
scot o my	diz zi ness	ver ti go	gid di ness
sor cer er	con jur er	vis it ant	vis it or
sov er eign	po ten tate	re pub′ lic	com mon wealth′
u ber ty	fruit ful ness	o′ ver ture	pro pos al
safe′ guard	de fense′	ex tinc′ tion	de struc tion

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con se quence	what follows	pan′ o ply	full armor
for mu la	given form	co los′ sus	huge statue
sal a ry	stated hire	mis no mer	wrong name

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Nouns.

clem′ en cy	len′ i ty	mild′ ness
lu na tic	ma ni ac	mad man
ro man ist	cath o lic	pa pist
cor pu lence	flesh i ness	fat ness
cat a ract	wa ter fall	cas cade′
lu na cy	ma ni a	mad′ ness
at tor′ ney	bar ris ter	law yer
po si tion	at ti tude	post ure
e chi nus	por cu pine	hedge hog
oc cur rence	in ci dent	e vent′
pre cep tor	in struct′ or	tu′ tor
com punc tion	con tri tion	re morse′
re fec tion	re fresh ment	re past
dis as ter	mis for tune	mis hap

Adjectives.

con′ tra ry	op′ po site	ad verse′
car ne ous	cor pu lent	flesh′ y
ob sti nate	stub born	will ful
fu ri ous	vi o lent	ra ging
pli a ble	flex i ble	pli ant
te di ous	wea ri some	tire some
tem po ral	sec u lar	world ly
ad he′ sive	co he′ sive	stick ing
e da cious	vo ra cious	gree dy
in ter nal	in tes tine	in ward
mo ment ous	im port ant	weight y
ma lig nant	ma li cious	ma lign′
fu ga cious	vol′ a tile	fly′ ing
ter rif ic	ter ri ble	fright ful
er′ u dite	lit e rate	learn ed
vers a tile	fic kle	chang ing
mal a pert	im pu dent	sau cy
en tire′ ly	com plete′ ly	whol ly
in ge ni ous	in vent ive	skill ful
re flu ent	re flow ing	ebb ing

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Verbs.

ab′ ro gate	a bol′ ish	an nul′
au thor ize	com mis sion	em pow er
gen e rate	en gen der	be get
dev as tate	des′ o late	rav′ age
dep′ re date	spo li ate	plun der
ne go′ tiate	stip′ u late	bar′ gain
rev′ er ence	ven e rate	re vere′
com pen sate	rec om pense	re ward
im pli cate	en tan′ gle	in volve
ap pre′ ciate	es′ ti mate	val′ ue
in un date	o ver flow′	del uge
vac il late	fluc′ tu ate	wa ver

Nouns and Adjectives.

ap pa′ rent	ob′ vi ous	ev′ i dent
com′ plai sant	court e ous	po lite
ac cord′ ant	con so nant	a gree′ ing
de port ment	de mean′ or	be hav ior
di dac tic	pre cept ive	in struct ive
fal la cious	de cept ive	de ceit ful
fla gi tious	a tro cious	out rage ous
nar ra tion	re hears al	re ci tal
ad he rent	par′ ti san	fol′ low er
in′ di gence	pen′ u ry	pov′ er ty
syc o phant	par a site	flat ter er
es cu lent	ed i ble	eat a ble
har bin ger	pre cur′ sor	fore run′ ner
par a digm	ex′ sam ple	ex am ple
mag a zine′ 2.	ar′ se nal	ar′ mo ry

It is more prudent to overlook trivial offenses than to quarrel about them.

When you lose your integrity you have lost your character.

A liar is seldom believed even when he speaks the truth.

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Reading Lesson.

One day in the month of March, when the sun shone very bright, and it was quite warm, Mr. Shaw was walking in the door-yard, and his little son Peter came to him. Now Peter loved his father very much, because he was so kind to tell him what he had a desire to know. Peter, my son, said Mr. Shaw, when it is noon, the sun is exactly south. It is March now, and in March, the sun rises exactly in the east, and sets exactly in the west. Now tell me, said Mr. Shaw, which way is north. Peter thought a little, and pointing where the sun rises, said, that is east. Then pointing towards the sun said, that is south, father, if it is just noon. Then pointing where the sun would set, said, that is west; and north must be just opposite to the sun at noon. You are right, said Mr. Shaw to Peter, you are right. Now, said Mr. Shaw to Peter, if you should go west far enough, you would come to the great Pacific Ocean. Now, Peter, you may always know which way to look for the Pacific Ocean. If you should go east, you would come to the Atlantic Ocean. If you should go east, across the Atlantic Ocean, you would come to Europe. Just south of Europe, lies Africa, and east of Europe, is Asia. But if you should go west, across the Pacific Ocean, you would come to Asia, just as well as to go east. This could not be, unless the earth was round, like your ball. If you should go south, you would come to South America. Now, said Mr. Shaw to Peter, if you will point your finger towards Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean, you shall have a new book. Peter had been so careful to hear all his father said, that he could point his finger exactly towards each one, and felt quite as much pleased with what he had learned as with his book.

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Section 1.

Verbs.		Verbs.	
de lin′ e ate	sketch	ac cu′ mu late	a mass′
de cor ti cate	peel	ac com pa ny	at tend
ex co ri ate	skin	an ni hi late	de stroy
e vac u ate	quit	com mu ni cate	im part
ob nu bi late	cloud	con cat e nate	con nect
re frig er ate	cool	cor rob o rate	con firm
Nouns.		de cap i tate	be *head*
com mod i ties	*goods*	e rad i cate	up root
con cu pis cence	lust	ex as pe rate	en rage
hi lar i ty	mirth	e vap o rate	ex hale
lix iv i um	lye	re an i mate	re vive
me rid i an	noon	re tal i ate	re quite
vi cis si tude	change	al le vi ate	light′ en
ben e fac′ tion	*alms*	ar tic u late	ut ter
lam en ta tion	*plaint*	ca lum ni ate	slan der
os ten ta tion	*pomp*	co ag u late	cur dle
in un da tion	flood	de crep i tate	crac kle
Nouns and Adjectives.		in ter ro gate	ques tion
be nef′ i cent	kind	in vig o rate	strength en
i den ti cal	same	pre var i cate	quib ble
per spic u ous	clear	per′ e gri nate	jour ney
en gag ed ness	zeal	**Miscellaneous.**	
in def i nite	*vague*	ir ri ga′ tion	wa′ ter ing
e′ qui ta ble	just	re cep′ ta cle	re ceiv′ er
in stru ment	tool	in quis i tive	in quir ing
hap pi ness	bliss	va cu i ty	emp ti ness
nau se a	*qualm*	con cil i ate	pro pi tiate
min i mum	least	dis a buse′	un de ceive′
sep ul chre	*tomb*	ce les′ tial	heav′ en ly
do na′ tion	gift	rev′ e nue	in come
des ue tude	dis use′	re mis′ sion	par don
prej′ u dice	bi′ as	ap pa ri′ tion	ghost
gal′ ax y, milky way		de pre′ ciate, to lessen value	
gra tu′ i ty, free gift		in cum bent, lying on	

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Nouns.		Garments.	Garments.
a bil′ i ty	pow′ er	bib	a′ pron
ac cliv i ty	as cent	coat	breech es
a nil i ty	do tage	cape	cas sock
a rid i ty	dry ness	cloak	jip po
au dac i ty	bold ness	frock	kir tle
aux il ia ry	help ing	gown	mit ten
col lyr i um	eye salve	glove	tu nic
de bil i ty	weak ness	quilt	trow sers
de lin quen cy	fail ure	robe	sur tout′ 1.
de vex i ty	slop ing	sock	van dyke
ex per i ment	tri al	shirt	
e mol u ment	prof it	shawl	Pertaining to garments, or things worn.
ha bil i ments	gar ments	skirt	
i den ti ty	same ness	Cloth.	but ton
in sig ni a	badg es	baize	col lar
mag nif i cence	grand eur	crape	cors et
ma lev o lence	ill will	chints	gus set
men dac i ty	false hood	drab	ker chief
pa ral y sis	pal sy	felt	lin ing
pro pri e ty	fit ness	gauze	pock et
pro fi cien cy	prog ress	plaid	rib bon
te mer i ty	rash ness	plush	tip pet
rus tic i ty	rude ness	rug	frill
sphe ric i ty	round ness	serge	Kinds of fruit.
a pol o gy	ex cuse′	silk	a corn
de cliv i ty	de scent	sheet	bur rel
an he la′ tion	pant′ ing	Shrubs.	cur rant
co a li tion	un ion	cane	dam son
in de pend ence	free dom	hedge	fil bert
eb ul li tion	boil ing	heath	mel on
im mi nu tion	de crease′	rose	nut meg
val e dic tion	fare well	fern	chest nut
ag′ ri cul ture	farm′ ing	ivy	rais in
pul′ chri tude	beau ty	fig	hazel nut
ar rear′ age	ar rears′	quince	pine apple

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Adjectives.		Land.	Furniture.
a non′ y mous	name′ less	coun′ try	beds
con viv i al	fes tal	coun ty	stools
heb dom a dal	week ly	can ton	bo*w*ls
im pe ri al	roy al	isl and	brooms
in im i cal	hos tile	is*th* mus	chairs
in dig e nous	na tive	mount *ain*	chests
le git i mate	law ful	prov ince	churn
nun cu pa tive	ver bal	prai *rie*	clock
pos te ri or	lat ter	**Games.**	desks
so lic it ous	anx ious	bill iard*s*	forks
sub serv i ent	use ful	check *ers*	jars
ul te ri or	far ther	raf fle	*k*nives
a′ mi able	love ly	ten nis	lamps
sal u ta ry	*wh*ole some	**Insects.**	mats
am i ca ble	*fr*iend ly	bee′ tle	pans
or di na ry	com mon	bed bug	pails
sol i ta ry	lone ly	crick et	plates
sed en ta ry	sit ting	gad fly	spoons
trans i to ry	fleet ing	mag got	screen
val u a ble	pre cious	pis mire	stoves
punc til′ i ous	ex act	rep tile	stands
hor i zon′ tal	lev el	spi der	tongs
av a ri cious	cov et ous	wee vil	tray
Miscellaneous.		**Salts.**	urns
op po si′ tion	con′ trast	al′ um	wheels
lit i ga tion	law suit	ep som	dish es
in tro duc tion	pre face	bo rax	chi na
trib u la tion	dis tress′	glau ber	ba sons
per ad ven ture	per haps	gyp sum	buck ets
pre con ceiv ed	pre pense	**Beds.**	plat ters
an ti′ ci pate	fore stall	crick′ et	so fa
o rig in al	pris′ tine	ham mock	sal vers
par tic u lar	spe cial	mat ress	ta bles
pre sump tu ous	dar ing	pal let	shov els
lam′ ent a ble	mourn ful	cra dle	pitch ers

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Miscellaneous.

ce leb′ ri ty	re nown	fame	Water.
de lir i ous	in sane	mad	bay
in gen u ous	can′ did	frank	cove
il lus tri ous	no ble	grand	creek
cri te ri on	stand ard	rule	flood
in tel li gence	ti dings	news	frith
fas tid i ous	squeam ish	nice	gulf
de mar ka′ tion	lim it	bound	lake
ex pe di tion	dis patch′	speed	pond
par tic′ i pate	par take	share	pool
nu′ ga to ry	fu′ tile	vain	rill
a bom′ i nate	ab hor′	de test′	sea
in au gu rate	in duct	in stall	Land.
pro cras ti nate	de fer	de lay	earth
prog nos ti cate	pre sage	fore tell	cape
re pu di ate	dis card	re ject	isle
ob lit e rate	e rase	ef face	plat
ab bre vi ate	a bridge	short′ en	state
ex pa tri ate	ex′ ile	ban ish	town
ac cel e rate	hast en	quick en	Beds.
as sid′ u ous	sed u lous	dil i gent	couch
mat′ ri mo ny	wed lock	mar riage	cot
rep u ta′ tion	re pute	good name	bunk
trep i da′ tion	tre mor	trem bling	Games.
se ver′ i ty	rig or	strict ness	tag
ma lig ni ty	ran cor	mal ice	loo
de lir i um	fren zy	mad ness	dice
ar til le ry	ord nance	can non	cards
com pat i ble	con sist ent	suit a ble	
in teg ri ty	prob i ty	hon est y	Earths.
mu nif i cent	gen e rous	lib e ral	clay
pe ti tion er	sup pli cant	sup pli ant	loam
si mil i tude	sim i le	like ness	marl
me phit ic	poi son ous	nox ious	mold
con trac tion	les sen ing	shrink ing	soil

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Adjectives.

aus pi′ cious
cos met ic
ar′du ous
em i nent
hor ta tive
no ta ble
pla ca ble
pal pa ble
par a mount
rec re ant
tur bu lent
vis i ble
vin ci ble
in tri cate
lu cra tive
pro pi′ tious
im promp tu
sub al tern

Nouns.

in′ fi del
me men′ to
mi as ma
an′ ces tor
lex i con
a nal′ o gy
e bri e ty
fi del i ty
fra ter ni ty
hu mil i ty

---

lon gev i ty
plum ba go
pi men to
prec′ i pice
pos tu late

fa′ vor a ble
beau ti fy ing
la bo′ ri ous
con spic u ous
ad vi so ry
re mark a ble
ap peas a ble
per cept i ble
su pe ri or
mean spir it ed
tu mult u ous
dis cern i ble
con′ quer a ble
com pli ca ted
prof it a ble
fa vor a ble
ex tem po re
in fe ri or

un be liev′ er
re mem′ bran cer
ef flu vi a
pro gen′ i tor
dic′ tion a ry
re sem′ blance
drunk′ en ness
faith ful ness
broth er hood
hum ble ness

---

great age
black lead
all spice
steep descent
assumed position

Instruments of Music.

ban′ dore
bag pipe
bu gle
cor net
cym bal
fid dle
haut boy
jews harp
min strel
or gan
sack but
spin net
ta bor
tim brel
vi ol
bas soon′
gui tar
bass vi ol
trump et

Verse, poetry.

dac′ tyl
ep ic
ec logue
geor gic
i dyl
lyr ic
pe an
spon dee
tro chee
stan za
di dac tic
blank verse
rhyme

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Verbs.

ca pit u late
de lib e rate
dis crim i nate
dis coun te nance
ha bit u ate
in car ce rate
pre pon der ate
com mem o rate
in ter po late
im pov er ish
re cip ro cate
dis en tan′ gle
un der val′ ue

sur ren′ der
con sid er
dis tin guish
dis cour age
ac cus tom
im pris on
o ver bal′ ance
cel′ e brate
in sert′
make poor
in ter change′
ex′ tri cate
un der rate′

Precious stones.

ag′ ate
ber yl
crys tal
dia mond
jew el
ja cinth
jas per
o nyx
o pal
ru by
sar dine
sap phire
to paz

Nouns.

a lac′ ri ty
al le gi ance
a vid i ty
ce lib a cy
em bas sa dor
hos til i ty
in i qui ty
pro gen i tor
so lil o quy
suf fi cien cy
u til i ty
ca lam i ty
en thu si ast
pos ter i ty
re cip i ent
ur ban i ty
col luc ta′ tion
co ad ju tor
dis so lu tion
res ti tu tion
va cu′ i ty

cheer′ ful ness
loy al ty
ea ger ness
sin gle life
min is ter
en mi ty
wick ed ness
an ces tor
mon o logue
com pe tence
use ful ness
mis for′ tune
fa nat ic
de scend ants
re ceiv er
po lite ness
re sist ance
as sist ant
dis solv ing
re stor ing
emp′ ti ness

Metals.

cop per
co balt
cer use
bull ion
bis muth
i ron
pew ter
sil ver

Fish.

gram pus
her ring
had dock
lob ster
mul let
floun der
oys ter
pol lock
salm on
suck er
stur geon
hal i but

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Nouns.

ad u la′ tion
dim i nu′tion
cas′ u al ty
hor ti cul ture
or a to ry
par si mo ny
mer ce na ry
leg er de main′
men su ra′ tion
in sur rec tion
in can ta tion

Adjectives.

ap pro′ pri ate
chi mer i cal
ef fem i nate
im pet u ous
in vid i ous
i tin er ant
me lo di ous
re cip ro cal
con com i tant
de lect a ble
in cip i ent
in sid i ous
di a bol′ ic
e ru bes cent
ev a nes cent
sem per vi′ rent
com mo′ di ous
op pro bri ous
pred′ a to ry
mis er a ble
jes u is′ tic
pro tu′ ber ant
pre ca ri ous

flat′ te ry
les sen ing
ac ci dent
gar den ing
el o quence
spar ing ness
hire ling
con jur ing
meas ure ment
se di′ tion
en chant ment

suit′ a ble
fan ci ful
wo man like
vi o lent
en vi ous
trav el ing
mu sic al
mu tu al
at tend′ ing
de light ful
be gin ning
en snar ing
dev′ il ish
red den ing
van ish ing
ev er green
con ven′ ient
re proach ful
plun′ der ing
un hap′ py
de ceit ful
bulg′ ing′
un cer′ tain

Diseases of man.

a′ gue
an thrax
asth ma
bel lon
can cer
cank er
chol era
col ic
chan cre
chil blain
drop sy
fe vers
grav el
her pes
hick up
hu mors
jaun dice
mea sles
phthis ic
quin sy
rat tles
scur vy
′tet ters
pleu risy
ty phus
ul cers
whit low
ca tarrh
rick ets

Diseases of beasts.

foun der
glan ders
mur rain
spav in

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Miscellaneous.

cir′ cum stan ces	con di′ tion	state
be nev′ o lence	char′ i ty	love
ex pe di ent	suit a ble	fit
ju′ di ca ture	tri bu′ nal	court
ve rac′ i ty	ver′ i ty	truth
e qual′ i ty	par i ty	par
di vin i ty	de i ty	god
in ves ti gate	scru′ ti nize	scan
ex hil a rate	en li′ ven	cheer
mag nif i cent	ma jes tic	grand
dex ter i ty	ex pert ness	skill
ad′ ver sa ry	en′ e my	foe
ig no min y	in fa my	shame
ep i der′ mis	cu ti cle	skin
un der stand ing	in tel lect	mind

de bil′ i tate	en′ er vate	weak′ en
ex ten u ate	pal li ate	les sen
ob strep er ous	clam or ous	nois y
e pit o me	a bridge′ ment	com pend
ex te ri or	ex ter nal	out ward
e lu ci date	il lus trate	ex plain′
hab i ta′ tion	res′ i dence	a bode
con′ tu me ly	in so lence	re proach′
an i mad vert′	crit i cise	cen′ sure
ex on′ e rate	dis bur′ den	un load
ex ter mi nate	ex tir pate	up root
su per′ flu ous	re dund′ ant	use′ less
oc cu pa′ tion	em ploy ment	busi ness
laz a ret to	hos′ pi tal	pest house
re ver′ ber ate	re ech′ o	re sound′
o be di ent	sub mis sive	du′ ti ful
sanc′ ti ty	sanc′ ti tude	ho′ li ness

rec on cile to restore friendship

pre am ble pref a to ry re marks

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Miscellaneous.

of fi′ cious	in ter med′ dling	Parts of Animal bodies.
po lem ic	con tro ver sial	
lus tra tion	pu ri fi ca′ tion	an′ kle
ac u′ men	dis crim i na tion	bo *som*
suav′ i ty	a gree a ble ness	bow′ els
un com′ mon	ex tra or′ di na ry	el′ bo*w*
e′ qui poise	e qui lib ri um	eye lid
dil i gence	as si du i ty	fore he*a*d
her e sy	het′ e ro dox′ y	gas tric
pri ma ry	el e ment′ a ry	glot tis
ped i gree	gen e al o gy	giz zard
cow ard ly	pu sil lan i mous	gul let
de struc′ tive	del e te ri ous	fin ger
cor po′ re al	bod′ i ly	hars let
pal a ta ble	rel ish a ble	in step
nec ro man cy	con ju ra′ tion	kid ney
sov er ei*g*n ty	su prem′ a cy	*k*nuc klé
mal e fac tor	e vil do′ er	la rynx
te nac′ i ty	ad he′ sive ness	liv er
a bom′ i na ble	ne fa′ ri ous	mid riff
in dis crim′ i nate	pro mis′ cu ous	mem brane
per ti nac i ty	ob′ sti na cy	mus cle
in tro duc to ry	pre lim′ i na ry	nos tril
vo cab u la ry	dic tion a ry	pal ate
no to ri′ e ty	pub lic′ i ty	pel vis
sens u al i ty	car nal i ty	pu pil
dis con′ so late	com′ fort less	shou*l* der
o′ ner ous	bur den some	stom ach
		ten don
con san guin i ty	blood re la′ tion	ud der
me di oc ri ty	middle state	ar te ry
mau so le′ um	splendid tomb	cu ti cle
as sas sin	secret murderer	oc ci put

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Miscellaneous.

an tag′ o nist
a me na ble
cu pid i ty
spon ta ne ous
a nom a lous
dog mat ic al
e con o my
in e bri ate
ob liv i on
per pet u al
pri mor di al
so lic it ude
the ol o gy
va′ ri e gate
non en′ ti ty
pro pens i ty
hy poth e sis
tau tol o gy
u bi qui ty
con ster na′ tion
con va les cent
de re lic tion
pan a ce a
ex e ge sis
rem i nis cence

ad′ ver sa ry
an swer a ble
ea ger de sire′
vol′ un ta ry
ir reg′u lar
per′ emp to ry
fru gal′ i ty
in tox i cate
for get ful ness
con tin u al
o rig i nal
anx i e ty
di vin i ty
di vers i fy
non ex ist′ ence
in cli na tion
sup po si tion
rep e ti tion
om ni pres ence
as ton′ ish ment
re cov er ing
a ban don ment
ca thol i con
ex pla na tion
rec ol lec tion

Civil and Military Officers.

boat′ swain
cock swain
cap tain
colo nel
con sul
dau phin
en sign
en voy
just ice
ma jor
may or
mar quis
ser geant
sher iff
vice roy
vis count
es quire′
pro vost

Ecclesiastical.

bish op
cu rate
dru id
dea con
el der
ep arch
pre late
pri mate
rec tor

---

af fin′ i ty, relationship
cem′ e te ry, burying ground
in gre′ di ent, component part
in no va′ tion, novel change

Avoid speaking evil of persons; if you can say nothing in their favor you had better be silent.

Good breeding consists in a respectful behavior to all.

Do to others as you would be done by.

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Miscellaneous.

fe li′ ci tate	con grat′ u late	greet
con tempt i ble	des′ pi ca ble	mean
a nath e ma	mal e dic′ tion	curse
a dul′ te rate	con tam′ i nate	pol lute′
pre pos ter ous	ir ra tion al	ab surd
com mis er ate	com pas sion ate	pit′ y
con gru i ty	con sist en cy	fit ness
con cu pis cent	li bid i nous	lust ful
ce ler i ty	ve loc i ty	swift ness
e quiv o cal	am big u ous	doubt ful
pro pin qui ty	prox im i ty	near ness
an te ce′ dent	an te ri or	pri or
con sec′ ta ry	cor′ ol la ry	de duc′ tion
ex trav a gant	ex or′ bi tant	ex ces sive
ex u ber ant	lux u ri ant	a bund ant
fe lic i ty	be at i tude	hap′ pi ness
en co mi um	pan e gyr′ ic	eu lo gy
for tu i tous	ac ci dent al	cas u al

Reading Lesson.

A vessel is a great ship made to sail on the ocean.

Some ships will hold more men than the largest house you ever saw. Some times they collect many ships, and when they are all together, call them a fleet. Then they will fill them with men called sailors, and take cannon, and powder, and balls, and swords, and pistols, and sail out on the ocean. If they meet another fleet, then they commence fighting.

How the cannon balls will then fly, and tear the ships, and cut down the sailors. During all this time the captain runs from place to place, crying out in a voice like thunder, "boys, don't give up the ship." Then comes the tug of war, when the men try to get each others' ships.

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Miscellaneous.

cer e mo′ ni ous
con ti gu i ty
e co nom i cal
in di vid u al
plu vi am e ter
pri mo ge ni al
hy per bo re an
an i mos i ty
o le ag i nous
per spi cu i ty
sub i ta ne ous
su per cil i ous
sub sid′ i a ry
di lap i da ted
hi e ro glyph′ ic
in fat u a tion

for′ mal
near′ ness
fru gal
sin gle
rain gage
first-born
north ern
ha tred
oil y
clear ness
sud den
haught y
aid ing
de cay′ ed
em′ blem
fol′ ly

Buildings.

ar′ se nal
hos pi tal
mu se um
meet ing house
nun ne ry
syn a gogue
the a tre
ca the′ dral
pan the on
ro tund o
state pris on

Quadrupeds.

ich neu′ mon
o pos sum
kan ga roo′
cha me′ le on

Time once past never returns. Defer nothing for the morrow which should be done to-day.

e mol′ li ent
e ffront e ry
per cip i ent
un der tak′ ing
re sid′ u um
nec′ es sa ry
im per′ a tive
cir cum fe rence
i ras ci ble
er u di′ tion
con′ tem plate
dis sim u la′ tion
di aph o ret ic
ex′ pi a to ry
in ter mi na ble

len′ i ent
im pu dence
sen ti ent
ad vent′ ure
re main der
es sen′ tial
im pe ri ous
pe rim e ter
ir′ ri ta ble
sci ence
med i tate
du plic′ i ty
su do rif ic
pi ac′ u lar
un lim it ed

soft′ en ing
sau ci ness
per ceiv ing
en ter prise
res i due
re qui site
com mand′ ing
pe riph e ry
pas′ sion ate
learn′ ing
muse
de ceit′
sweat′ ing
a ton′ ing
end′ less

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Reading Lesson.

When you can read well, you must get a his-to-ry, and read all the sto-ries. A his-to-ry is a book that tells you what great men have done, and what kings and na-tions have done, in all ages, and in all parts of the world. How they have had great ar-mies, and made them fight, and kill each other. A great ar-my would fill the road many miles, as thick as the folks come out of the meet-ing house. They have can-non, as big as a small log, that will shoot a ball, as large as your head, and they have guns, and swords, and pis-tols. Then they some-times wear red coats, and high caps with feath-ers on them, and have drums and fifes, and the horses prance and snort. You could not count all the men and horses in one whole year. Now, do you not think it is ver-y wick-ed, for men to get to-geth-er in such great ar-mies, and fight and kill one an-oth-er because some great cap-tain or king tells them they must? Some-times they be-come so en-raged at each oth-er, they will put a whole hat full of balls in-to the can-non at once, and shoot them a-mongst the thick-est of the men. If they come near e-nough, they will cut off their heads with their swords, or run their swords quite through their bo-dies, if they can get a chance, till great heaps of dead men lie a-bout on the ground so thick you could hard-ly walk with-out tread-ing on them.—Some, with a leg or arm shot off, groan-ing and bleed-ing, and try-ing to crawl a-way. O, what a dread-ful sight this would be. Now, if you get a his-to-ry, and read it, you will learn more of the wars than I could tell you in a month.

How man-y poor lit-tle boys and girls have had their fa-thers kill-ed in the wars, and then their mo-thers must work so hard, to take care of the poor lit-tle fa-ther-less child-ren. Are you not sor-ry?

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Choice of adjectives of similar meaning.

cold	gel′ id
hard	cal lous
warm	tep id
red	crim son
old	se nile
aus′ tral	south′ ern
bri dal	nup tial
li mous	slim y
spi ny	thorn y
mat in	morn ing
shag gy	vil lous
shin ing	lu cid
se tous	brist ly
yel low	sal low
blue	ce ru′ le an
dark	ca lig in ous
west	hes pe ri an
glu′ ti nous	vis′cid
pri me′ val	o rig′ i nal
slip′ pe ry	lu′ bri cous
talk a tive	lo qua′ cious
health ful	sa lu bri ous

bluff	high bank
hedge	thorn fence
lute	clay paste
sham	false show
stride	long step
sane	of sound mind
site	ground plot
scoop	lade out
dodge	start aside
quaff	drink largely
drought	dry weather
ledge	rocky steep
phrase	short sentence
stealth′	secret act
beware′	take care
extant	in being
asperse	cast censure
impel	drive forward
cof′ fer	money chest
idol	heathen god
taper	wax candle
duel	single fight
junket	secret feast
excise, impost	tax on goods

The people who live in Lapland, make their bread from the inside bark of pine trees. The South Sea Islanders have the bread tree. This tree grows as tall as the oak, and bears a fruit about the size of a large apple. When the fruit is ripe, it is cut in slices, and baked upon hot stones.

It would appear quite strange to us, if we were to see bread baked in this way.

When children learn words, they should learn the idea they are designed to impart.

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Section 1.

Saxon Nouns and Classical Adjectives.

The noun and its adjective of corresponding import. In most cases the child will know the primitive noun in each second column.

The adjectives, in each first column, are defined by repeating the words at the head of their respective columns, with the primitive word in the second column, standing opposite to its adjective. Thus, over *formic* stand "*pertaining to*," then *formic* is defined by saying "*pertaining to ants.*" So *dorsal*, "pertaining to the back." Now define all the adjectives by such words as head their columns, in the same manner, using *a*, or *the*, with the *singular* or *plural*, as elegance of expression requires.

Pertaining to		Pertaining to	
for mic	ant	lu nar	moon
dor sal	back	men tal	mind
clin ic	bed	nerv ous	nerve
ur sine	bear	na sal	nose
na tal	birth	lo cal	place
fe line	cat	cos tal	rib
vac cine	cow	so lar	sun
ca nine	dog	stel lar	star
du cal	duke	fil ial	son
pe dal	foot	na val	ship
vul pine	fox	lin gual	tongue
car nal	flesh	den tal	tooth
vi tal	life	ve nous	vein
lum bal	loins	vi nous	wine
mar tial	war	mu ral	wall

The love of money is the root of all evil. Wisdom is of more value than wealth.

Avoid speaking evil of persons, if you can say nothing in their favor you had better be silent.

Be careful *what* you say, in the presence of strangers, as they may be inclined to take advantage of an unguarded expression, to injure your character.

If you would become a good, great, and wise man, be sure to begin while you are young.

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Pertaining to		Pertaining to	
cor ti cal	bark	cal ca′ ri ous	chalk
bal ne al	bath	crus ta ceous	crust
bib li cal	book	her ba ceous	herb
pec to ral	breast	tes ta ceous	shell
cer e bral	brain	ce ta ceous	whale
fes ti val	feast	lu ta ri ous	mud
vit re ous	glass	cha lyb e an	steel
lin e ar	line	ol fac to ry	smell
la bi al	lip	di ur nal	day
lac te al	milk	noc tur nal	night
nom i nal	name	he ro ic	he′ ro
rad i cal	root	me tal lic	met al
an nu lar	ring	nu mer ic	num ber
lat e ral	side	he pat ic	liv er
sem i nal	seed	of fi cial	of fice
gut tu ral	throat	fra ter nal	broth er
lach ry mal	tear	pa ter nal	fa ther
teg u lar	tile	ma ter nal	moth er
tem po ral	time	mar mo re an	mar ble
sec u lar	world	pe cun ia ry	mon ey
dig i tal	fin ger	lil i a′ ceous	lil y
fer re ous	i ron	si li cious	si lex
le o nine	li on	cu′ li na ry	kitch en
mer can tile	mer chant	met ri cal	me*as* ure
nat u ral	na ture	mil i ta ry	sold ier
om i nous	o men	pul mo na ry	lungs
ra tion al	rea son	au ric′ u lar	ear
sac char ine	su gar	bru′ mal	win ter
a que ous	wa ter	hi ber′ nal	
fem i nine	wom an	stars	sid′ e ral

The happiness of the body consists in health; that of the mind, in virtue and knowledge.

Virtue's the friend of life, the soul of health,
The poor man's comfort, and the rich man's wealth.

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Resembling		Pertaining to, or belonging to	
o′ val	egg	flo′ ral	flow′ er
spi ral	screw	feb rile	fe ver
os se ous	bone	nup tial	mar riage
neb u lous	cloud	ho ral	hour
u ve ous	grape	brach i al	arm
gla cious	ice	cor o nal	crown
niv e ous	snow	am or ous	love
can nu lar / tu bu lar	tube	ver ti cal	top
ce re ous	wax	cor po ral	body
cin e′ re ous	ash′es	cler i cal	cler gy
ser′ pen tine	ser pent	a qui line	ea gle
tab u lar	ta ble	flu vi al	riv er
fa ba′ ceous	bean	hu me ral	should er
ca pil la ry	hair	bes tial	beast
re tic u lar	net	cru ral	leg
or bic u lar	orb	ver nal	spring
pa pav er ous	pop py	mun dane	world
Pertaining to		ru ral	coun try
sa cer do′ tal	priest	ce les′ tial	heav en
ma rine′	sea	fo ren sic / ju di cial	courts
ter rene	earth	ar tic u lar	joint
do mes tic	house	pa ro chi al	par ish
oph thal mic	eye	vin de mi al	vint age
max′ il lar	jaw	mar′i time	sea
co lo′ ni al	col o ny	ma lar	cheek
sco′ ri ous	dross	Uttered by	
mag is te′ ri al	mas ter	o′ ral	mouth
in′fan tile	in fant	vo cal	voice
mas cu line	man	ver bal	word
po et′ ic al	po et		

Adhere firmly to morality and virtue, and never treat serious things with levity.

Do good to all men as you have opportunity.

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Lesson No. 8.

Columbus was supposed to be the first man who sailed across the Atlantic ocean. He came from Spain, in Europe. Spain is easterly, where you see the sun rise. The people in Europe did not know of this great continent where we live, till Columbus sailed west from Spain across the Atlantic ocean, and found it. When he found it, there were a great many Indians on it.

Did you ever see an Indian? How do you think they came here? They could not wade through the sea, and come from Europe in that way. The longest rope you ever saw would not reach to the bottom of the sea. They could not build ships. They had no such saws nor axes as we have, to cut down trees and make them into boards. They had no knives nor forks to eat with. They could not read as we do.

They had no books. They had no great cities, nor houses. They wandered about in the woods, and slept on the ground, or in small huts, called wig-wams. Some times they hunted deer with bows and arrows.—They had stone arrows, stone knives, and stone axes, and pounded their corn in stone mortars. Once they were here where we now live, but the white men have driven them off, and got the land where they used to hunt.

Poor Indians!—are you not sorry for them?—When you can read well enough, you must get some books that will tell you many stories about them. How King Philip, who was a great Indian warrior, went about with his other Indians and killed the white folks, and burned their houses and towns, and carried away a great many little children.

Reading makes a full man; writing makes a correct man; conversation makes a ready man, and *thinking* makes a great man.

It is characteristic of a great mind, to inquire into the reason and cause of things.

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Abounding with or consisting of		A little, or small	
pi′ lous	hair	brad	nail
sa line	salt	tack	
fi brous	bre	dot	point
ru gous	in kle	jag	load
pul ver ous	du	lump	mass
ig ne ous	fire	switch	stick
pop u lous	peo ple	bil let	note
a e′ ri al	air	cas ket	box
fi la ceous	thread	dim ple	dent
san guin e ous	blood	fil let	band
ma te ri al	mat ter	nib ble	bite
vo lu min ous	vol ume	pebble	stone
Opposites in	**meaning.**	ring let	ring
in trin′sic	ex trin′ sic	rip ple	wave
im ple tion	de ple tion	satch el	bag
ag′ gre gate	se′ gre gate	wal let	
con se crate	des e crate	stream let	stream
tac′ i turn	talk a tive	ham let	vil lage
sin cer′ i ty	hy poc′ ri sy	vi al	bot tle
su pe ri or	in fe ri or	mi cro cosm	world
de te ri o rate	a me li o rate	min ia ture	por trait
stop′ page	pas′ sage	or i fice	hole
skit tish	gen tle	par a sol	um brel la
tru ly	false ly	riv u let	riv er

THE GRAVE YARD.

Perhaps, in this neglected spot, is laid
Some heart, once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands, that the rod of empire might have sway'd,
Or wak'd to ecstasy the living lyre:

But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll;
Chill penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.

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Section 1.

Compound Classical Adjectives, and mostly Saxon nouns.

The first part of each word, in the first column, has the same meaning as the word against it in the second column; therefore, by repeating the word or words standing at the head of the column, with whatever stands in the second column, against each succeeding word, defines each word in the first column. Thus, *Bearing* heads the first column. Then to define *armigerous*, say *bearing arms; cauliferous, bearing stems.*

Bearing		Producing	
a.	n.	au rif er ous	gold
ar mig er ous	arms	cal cif er ous	lime
cau lif er ous	stems	con chif er ous	shells
cru cif er ous	cross	cul mif er ous	stalks
cru cig er ous		fo lif er ous	leaves
fruc tif er ous	fruit	fron dif er ous	boughs / leaves
fru gif er ous			
en sif er ous	swords	flam mif er ous	flame.
glan dif er ous	a corns	gem mip a rous	buds
la nif er ous	wool	lac tif er ous	milk
la nig er ous		mor tif er ous	death
nu cif er ous	nuts	nu bif er ous	clouds
pal mif er ous	palms	os sif er ous	bones
squa mig er ous	scales	o vip a rous	eggs
pru nif er ous	prunes / plums	plum bif er ous	lead
		ro rif er ous	dew
gland u lif er ous	glands	suc cif er ous	sap
		spi nif er ous	thorns
Having		sa lif er ous	salt
cor nig er ous	horns	ver mip a rous	worms
che lif er ous	claws	le thif er ous	death
mam mif er ous	breasts	pes tif er ous	plague

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Producing

bac cif′ er ous
fer rif er ous
lau rif er ous
mel lif er ous
po mif er ous
plu mig er ous
cu prif er ous
flo rif er ous
om nif er ous
ar un din′ e ous
cal a mif er ous
cor ti cif er ous
lu mi nif er ous
sal i nif er ous
sal u tif er ous
sem i nif er ous
so no rif er ous
met al lif er ous
nec ta rif er ous
res i nif er ous
rac e mif er ous
co rym bif er ous
hed e rif er ous
fe brif′ ic
ru brif ic
som nif ic
cer u lif′ ic
frig o rif ic
so po rif ic
sa po rif ic
lu cif′ er ous
bul bif er ous
som nif er ous
so po rif′ er ous
o do rif er ous

ber′ ries
i ron
lau rel
hon ey
ap ples
feath ers
cop per
flow ers
all kinds
reeds
plants
bark
light
salt
health
seed
sound
met als
nec tar
res in
fruit in
clus ters
i vy
fe ver
red
sleep
blue
cold
sleep
taste
light
bulbs
sleep
o dor

Cloth.

bar′ ra can
cal i co
can ne quin
cas si mer
cor du roy
di a per
dim i ty
huck a back
tap es try
taf fe ty
ban dan′ a
bom ba *sin*′ 2.

Fortifications.

bar ri cade′
pal i sade
in trench′ ment
her′ is son
gar ri son
par a pet

Weapons.

blun der buss
bay o net
dam as kin
cim i tar
jav e lin
ra pi er

Soldiers.

com′ pa ny
reg i ment
sen ti nel
cav al ry
in′ fant ry

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Having the form of		Vessels and measures.	Quadrupeds.
cap′ ri form	goat	bush′ el	bab oon′
cau li form	stalk	bar rel	bi det
cal ci form	calx	bot tle	bad′ ger
cor di form	heart	cru et	bea ver
cru ci form	cross	cas tor	brock et
cu ni form	wedge	chal dron	cam el
cym bi form	boat	fir kin	cas tor
den ti form	tooth	flag on	cat tle
en si form	sword	punch eon	cham ois
glan di form	glands	pig gin	sham my
lin gua form	tongue	pitch er	don key
lu ni form	moon	pot tle	fil ly
o vi form	egg	gal lon	ga zel
ret i form	net	gob let	gen et
scu ti form	shield	hogs head	gi raffe
stel li form	star	kee ler	heif er
fal ci form	sickle	ket tle	jack al
om ni form	all forms	rund let	ja guar
ca pil′ li form	hair	skil let	leop ard
cor ti ci form	bark	tank ard	mam moth
fis tu li form	pipe / tube	tum bler	mon key
oc u li form	eye	vi al	pan ther
sco ri form	dross		rac coon′
Eating or feeding on		cu bit	rein deer
car niv′ o rous	flesh	fath om	ze′ bra
gra niv o rous	grain	fur long	
her biv o rous	herbs	**Carriages.**	**Instruments of music.**
os siv o rous	bones	bug gy	
sar coph a gous	flesh	phaeton	clar′ i on
om niv o rous	every thing	sulk y	flag e let
		wag on	dul ci mer
e quiv o rous	horse / flesh	stage	2. tam bo rin
		coach	vi o lin

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Eating or feeding on

ver miv′ o rous
bac civ o rous
pis civ o rous
gra mi niv′ o rous
o phi oph a gous
an thro poph a gous

worms
ber ries
fish es
grass
snakes
human flesh

Government of a state or kingdom by

au toc′ ra sy
de moc ra cy
the oc ra cy
stra toc ra cy
ar is toc′ ra cy
pa′ tri arch y
mon ar chy
gyn ar chy
the ar chy
hep tar chy
o lig′ ar chy

one's self
peo ple
God
sold ier y
no bles
fa thers
one man
fe male
God
7 persons
few persons

An instrument for measuring

cal o rim′ e ter
cran i om e ter
ga som′ e ter
om brom e ter
pho tom e ter
py rom e ter
try bom e ter
ther mom e ter
ba rom e ter
hy drom e ter

heat
skulls
gass es
rain
light
heat
fric tion
tempe- rature
weight of air
gravity of water

Officers.

ad′ mi ral
au to crat
aid de camp
em pe ror
com mo dore
con sta ble
cor o ner
cor po ral
chan cel lor
gov ern or
gen e ral
mag is trate
no ta ry
pres i dent
sur ro gate
lieu ten′ ant
man da rin′
brig a dier

Quadrupeds.

an′ te lope
buf fa lo
cat a mount
el e phant
li on ess
mas to don
u ni corn
mo noc′ e ros
rhi noc e ros
bu ceph a lus
drom′ e da ry

Plants.

dan′ de li on
co ri an′ der
el e cam pene′
ge ra′ ni um

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An instrument for measuring	
ma nom′ e ter	density of air
eu di om′ e ter	purity of air
go ni om e ter	solid angles
e lec trom e ter	electri-city
a ne mom e ter	force of wind

The art of measuring	
e chom′ e try	echo
pla nim e try	plane surfaces
bac u lom′ e try	distance
ste re om e try	solids
trig o nom e try	angles

Divining by	
ar′ ith man′cy	numbers
cap no man cy	smoke
ge o man cy	lines
hy dro man cy	water
nec ro man cy	the dead
py ro man cy	fire
gy ro man cy	circles
o phi om′ an cy	serpents
o nei rom an cy	dreams

Science of refracted, or reflected	
ca top′ trics di op trics	light
di a cous′ tics ca ta cous tics ca ta phon ics	sound

Words of opposite meaning.	
buy	sell
boy	girl
bless	curse
best	worst
black	white
bone	flesh
cool	warm
cold	hot
come	go
coarse	fine
cheap	dear
day	night
dry	wet
east	west
far	near
fair	foul
fat	lean
false	true
first	last
find	lose
friend	foe
great	small
good	bad
hard	soft
high	low
height	depth
hill	vale
in	out
joy	grief
long	short
loss	gain
love	hate
laugh	cry
bought	sold

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The science which treats of	
op′ tics	light
pho nics	sound
phys ics	nature
tech nics	arts
eth ics	morals
stat ics	bodies at rest
a cous′ tics	sounds
pneu mat ics	air
po et ics	poetry
me chan ics	machines
gno mon ics	dialing
har mon ics	musical sounds
sci op tics	camera obscura
sta tis tics	state of the country
hy draul ics	motion of water
pol i tics	government
a rith me tic	numbers
fos sil o gy	fossils
di a lec′ tics	reasoning
math e mat ics	quantity
met a phys ics	mind
py ro tech nics	fireworks
hy dro stat ics	weight of fluids
nu mis mat ics	coins
mag net′ ics	magnetism
bot a ny	plants
as tron o my	stars
a nat o my	dissection

Words of opposite meaning.	
life	death
light	dark
left	right
more	less
meet	part
north	south
old	new
pain	ease
praise	blame
prow	stern
push	pull
rich	poor
rise	fall
rear	front
right	wrong
salt	fresh
sit	stand
sick	well
sink	swim
slow	fast
soon	late
some	none
smile	frown
smooth	rough
strong	weak
short	tall
sow	rip
tame	wild
thick	thin
thaw	freeze
up	down
wake	sleep
whole	part
yes	no

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A Treatise on, or a Discoursing of		Instruments of Music.
as trog' ra phy	stars	
con chol o gy	shells	drum
den drol o gy	trees	fife
hy drol o gy	water	flute
eth nol o gy	nations	lute
fos sil o gy	fossils	lyre
ge ol o gy	structure of the earth	harp
me trol o gy	measure	Vessels.
neu rol o gy	nerves	brig
no sol o gy	knowledge of diseases	barque
pho nol o gy	sound	ship
o rol o gy	mountains	sloop
pho tol o gy	light	frig ate
py rol o gy	heat	gal ly
psy chol o gy	soul	shal lop
phy tol o gy	plants	schoon er
phre nol o gy	brain	Tools.
pa thol o gy	nature of diseases	au ger
sar col o gy	flesh	chis el
cran i ol' o gy	skull	clev y
de mon ol o gy	demons	col ter
en to mol o gy	insects	har row
et y mol o gy	derivations	ham mer
gal van ol o gy.	galvanism	hatch et
gen e al o gy	generations	har ness
her pe tol o gy	reptiles	la dle

I will go to my tent, and lie down in despair;
I will paint me with black, and will sever my hair;
I will sit on the shore, where the hurricane blows,
And reveal to the god of the tempest my woes;
I will weep for a season, on bitterness fed,
For my kindred are gone to the hills of the dead;
But they died not by hunger, or lingering decay;
The steel of the white man hath swept them away.

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Discoursing of, or Treatise on		Materials for Building.	Small Quadrupeds.
e rol′ o gy	sacred things		
on ol o gy	images	boards	cat
thy ol o gy	fishes	bricks	cub
n er al o gy	minerals	brads	hare
hi ol o gy	serpents	braces	kid
ni thol o gy	fowls	glass	lamb
te ol o gy	bones	hinges	lynx
i col o gy	words	joists	mink
le ol o gy	antiquities	lath	mouse
ar ma col o gy	pharmacy	lime	mole
eu ma tol o gy	elastic fluids	mortar	pig
r e tol o gy	fevers	nails	pup
i col o gy	poisons	planks	puss
min ol o gy	terms	plates	rat
an ol o gy	heavens	pins	skunk
me ol o gy	worms	putty	Small and large.
te o rol o gy	meteors	posts	
ne art of writing, or engraving on		rafters	ca′ vy
al cog′ ra phy	brass	sash	co ny
p tog ra phy	secret characters	sills	civ et
hog ra phy	stone	siding	rab bit
nog ra phy	short hand	studs	sa ble
log ra phy	wood	spikes	squir rel
i cog′ ra phy	dictionaries	shingles	wea sel
		sleepers	bi son
les let′ tres	polite literature	stones	bu gle
dro pho′ bia	madness	screws	la ma
ı′ duit / ue duct	artificial water courses	tile	li on
		timber	ot ter

f you should acquire but one new idea a day, during year, it would amount to three hundred and sixty-. In ten years you might become wise.

ake a red-hot poker in your hand rather than a dis-est cent.

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A description of, or treatise on		Parts and appendages of buildings.
cos mog′ ra phy	world	bolt
ge og ra phy	earth	door
hy drog ra phy	waters	eaves
my og ra phy	muscles	floor
sce nog ra phy	perspective / scenery	flue
to pog ra phy	a particular / place	hall
bi og ra phy	life	hearth
zo og ra phy	animals	jamb
an e mog′ ra phy	winds	key
bib li og ra phy	books	latch
hag i og ra phy	holy / things	lock
ou ra nog ra phy	heavens	roof
sel e nog ra phy	moon	sash
bib li og ra phy	books	stairs
	The art of	shelf
cho rog′ ra phy	map ping	sink
chi rog ra phy	writ ing	wall
ho rog ra phy	dialing	bel fry
or thog ra phy	correct / spelling	chim ney
ty pog ra phy	printing	cel lar
	Opposites in meaning.	col umn
e′ qual	un e′ qual	cor nice
mer it	de mer it	clos et
plain tiff	de fend ant	lin tel
ea sy	dif′ fi cult	lob by
guilt y	in no cent	pan el
la zy	dil i gent	par lor
plu ral	sin gu lar	ter race
the ist	a the ist	win dow
for get′	re mem′ ber	pan try
o paque	trans pa rent	cu po la
		gal le ry
		kitch en
		cup board

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Verbs with their appropriate adjectives.

Define such adjectives by joining, *that may be*, to the perfect participle of the verb. Thus: "flexible, *that may be* bent;" "sanable, *that may be* healed," &c.

v.	a.	v.	a.
bend	flex′ i ble	car′ ry	port a ble
break	fran gi ble	e lect	el′ i gi ble
heal	san a ble	ex plain	ex pli ca ble
do	feas i ble	pre fer	pref er a ble
eat	eat a ble	wound	vul ner a ble
hold	ten a ble	per ceive	per cept′ i ble
hear	au di ble	re duce	re du ci ble
plough	ar a ble	re fract	re fran gi ble
praise	laud a ble	re pair	re pair a ble
read	leg i ble	re turn	re turn a ble
save	salv a ble	re verse	re vers i ble
see	vis i ble	con fine	con fin a ble
touch	tan gi ble	show	os ten si ble

Use *to* in defining as it stands with *abscind*.

ab scind′	*to* cut off	de rive′	draw from
ab scond	hide from	dis burse	pay out
ab stract	draw from	con voke	call together
ac crue	come to	ex scind	cut off
de duce	draw from	in flict	lay on
in ject	cast in	pre cede	go before
de ject	cast down	re vert	turn back
de volve	roll down	sub scribe	write under
con volve	roll together	as cer tain′	find out
e mit	send out	su per vene	come upon
se clude	shut out	em′ a nate	issue from
in here	stick in	in ter rupt′	break in upon
ar rive	come to	pros′ trate	lay flat
ex empt	free from	in ter vene′	come between
de tract	take from	im bibe	drink in
pro pel	drive forward	dis tinct	different from

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Repeat the words at the head of each column with the word in the second column, to define the words in the first column. Thus: "de i cide, *the slaying of a* God."

	The slaying of, or the slayer of		
de′ i cide	God	su i cide	one's self
fra tri cide	brother	fil i cide	child
hom i cide	man	vat i cide	prophet
ma tri cide	mother	in fan ti cide	infant
par ri cide	pa rent	ty ran ni cide	tyrant
re gi cide	king	so ror i cide	sister

The noise of		The noise of		Crimes.
bray	ass	neigh / whin ny	horse	ar′ son
bleat	sheep			as sault′
buzz / hum	bees	kaw / caw	raven	burg′ la ry
				big a my
bark / whine / howl	dog	squalk	duck / goose	cheat ing
				ex tor′tion
		peep / pip	chicken	gam′ing
				gam bling
coo	dove	hiss	serpent	trea son
chirp	bird	Serpents and lizard kind.		li bel
crow	cock			lar ce ny
croak	frog	drag′on		mur der
cluck / cac kle	hen	ad der		maim ing
		ed der		per jur y
grunt / squeal	hog	hy dra		poi son ing
		vi per		rob be ry
hiss / gar gle	goose	cock′ a trice		pi ra cy
		croc o dile		steal ing
gob ble	tur key	cop per head		ri ot
low / bel low	ox / cow	mock e son		fraud
		scor pi on		for ge ry
mew / pur / waul	cat	al li ga′ tor		kid nap ping
		sal′ a man der		tres pass
		asp—bo a		swin dling
whis tle	wind	hoop—rat tle		blas phe my

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Is mainly composed of		Buildings.	Great circles on the globe.
air	oxygen and nitrogen	barn	e quā tor
water	oxygen and hydrogen	church	ho ri zon
oil, lard, wax, tallow, resin	carbon, hydrogen and oxygen	fane	e clip tic
gin, rum, brandy, whisky	water and alcohol	mosque	co lures′
steel	iron and carbon	store	me rid′i an
lime	calcium and oxygen	shop	Smaller circles.
diamond, charcoal, black lead	car bon	shed	trop′ ics
salt	soda and mur. acid†	jail	po lar- circles
bones and gypsum	lime and sulp. acid†	ab′ bey	Planets.
glauber salts	soda and sulp. acid	chap el	mer′ cu ry
epsom salts	magnesia and sulp. acid	col lege	ve nus
copperas	iron and sulp. acid	dun geon	earth
saltpetre	potash and sulp. acid	sta ble	mars
		tem ple	ju pi ter
		Troops.	sat urn
		dra goon′	hers chel
		ma tross	Asteroids.
		pla toon	ce′ res
		bri gade	pal las
		sold′ ier	ju no
		ar my	ves ta
		Protections in war.	
		shield	—
		buck′ler	solar
		hel met	system
		cui rass′	sun
		re dout	planets
		stock ade	satellites
		for′ tress	asteroids
		bar racks	comets

calomel, a preparation of mercury

† Mur. muriatic—sulp. sulphuric.

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Education.

What is a good education? We hear much about it. Who will tell us what it is? Every child in school expects to obtain it. But it is necessary that they should know what it means.

Is it to get lessons well, and to excel in every study? This is a part, but not all. Some make great progress for a time, and then become indolent. Others are distinguished while they go to school,—but when they leave it, cease to improve.

Is it a knowledge of books? Yes, and something more. It is possible to possess learning, and be ignorant of necessary things. There was a lady who read many books, yet did not know if her dress was in a proper condition, and could not always find her way home, when she went abroad.

Is it to cultivate the intellect? This is not enough. It must also strengthen the moral principles, and regulate the affections. It must fit for the peculiar duties that devolve upon us. It must keep in just balance, and bring forth to healthful action, all the powers that the Creator has given us.

A good education, is that which prepares us for our future sphere of action. A warrior or a statesman, requires a different kind of training from another, or the instructress of a school. A lady who has many accomplishments, yet is deficient in the science of housekeeping, has not been well educated.

A good education makes us contented with our lot. This, was what an ancient philosopher said, made him happy in an obscure abode, and when he was alone, talked with him. A restless and complaining temper proves a bad education.

A good education is a fortune in itself. I do not mean that it will always secure wealth. But it brings some-

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hing better than the gold that perishes. For this may be suddenly lost. Fire may consume it. Water may overwhelm it. The tempest may destroy it. The thief may take it away.

But that knowledge which enriches the mind, which moderates its desires, which teaches to make a right use of time, and to promote the happiness of others, is superior to the elements. Fire, air, earth, and water, have no power over it. It can rule them as servants. It fears neither rust nor robber. It walks with us into the vale of years, and does not leave us till we die.

What a great evil is ignorance! We can see this by the state of those countries where it prevails. The history of past times will show us how miserable were their inhabitants,—how unfit to judge for themselves,—how stubborn in wickedness, how low in their pleasures,—how ready to be the prey of the designing.

Look at the man who can neither read nor write. How confused are his ideas! How narrow his conceptions! How fixed his prejudices! How dependent is he on others to convey his sentiments, and to interpret their own! How liable to mistakes! How incapable of forming just and liberal opinions! Ignorance has been truly called the mother of error.

A good education is another name for happiness. We all desire to be happy, and should be willing to take pains to learn how. He who wishes to acquire a trade or a profession,—to build a house, or to cultivate a farm, or to guide a vessel over the sea, must expect to work as an apprentice, or to study as a scholar. Shall we not devote time and toil to learn how to be happy? It is a science which the youngest child may begin, and the wisest man is never weary of. If we attain the knowledge of many languages, and the fame of great learning, yet fail in that which makes the heart and the life good,

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our knowledge is but "sounding brass, and a tinkling cymbal."

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

1. How is a nation to grow rich and powerful? Every one will answer, By cultivating and making productive what nature has given them. So long as their lands remain uncultivated, no matter how rich by nature, they are still no source of wealth; but when they bestow *labor* upon them, and begin to plough and sow the fertile earth, they then become a source of profit.

2. Now, is it not precisely the same case with the natural powers of *mind?* So long as they remain uncultivated, are they not valueless? Nature gives, it is true, to the mind, *talent*, but she does not give learning or skill; just as she gives to the soil *fertility*, but not wheat or corn. In both cases the labor of man must make them productive.

3. Now, this labor applied to the mind, is what we call *education*, a word derived from the Latin, which means the educing or bringing forth the hidden powers of that to which it is applied. In the same sense also we use the word *cultivation*: we say, "*cultivate* the mind," just as we say "*cultivate* the soil."

4. From all this we conclude that a nation has two natural sources of wealth; one, the *soil* of the nation, and the other the *mind* of the nation. So long as these remain *uncultivated*, they add little or nothing to wealth or power.

5. Agriculture makes the one productive, education the other. Brought under cultivation, the *soil* brings forth wheat and corn and good grass, while the weeds and briars, and poisonous plants, are all rooted out; so *mind* brought under cultivation, brings forth skill and learning, and sound knowledge and good principles; while ignorance, and prejudice, and bad passions, and

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evil habits, which are the weeds and briars and poisonous plants of the mind, are rooted out and destroyed.

6. An ignorant man, therefore, adds little or nothing to the wealth of the country, an educated man adds a great deal; an ignorant man is worth little in the market, his wages are low because he has got no knowledge or skill to sell. Thus in a woollen factory a skilful workman may get $10 or $15 a week, while an unskilled workman must be content with $2 or $3.

7. In a store or counting-house, one clerk gets $1,000 salary, because he understands book-keeping or the value of goods, while another, who is ignorant, gets nothing but his board.

8. We see this difference, too, when we look at nations. Thus China has ten times as many inhabitants as England, but England has a hundred times as much skill; therefore England is the more powerful of the two, and frightens the government of China by a single ship of war.

9. Thus, too, among the nations of Europe, Prussia is more powerful and prosperous than any other of the same size on the continent, because all her people are educated, and that education is a *Christian* one, making them moral and industrious, as well as skilful.

10. If, then, the education of the people be necessary to the prosperity of the nation, it is the duty of the government or nation to provide for it: that is, to see that no child grow up in ignorance or vice, because that is *wasting* the productive capital of the country.

11. This education, too, should be a Christian education, in order that children when they grow up should be honest, faithful and temperate; for if a man be a liar or a drunkard, his knowledge and skill is worth little to the country, because he will be neither trusted nor employed.

DR. MC VICKAR.

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aisle	a walk in a church
feint	a false pretense
hearse	a carriage for the dead
ar raign′	to call a criminal to the bar
co coon	the silk worm's ball
ad jure	to bind by oath
con vulse	to shake or cramp
dis tract	to throw into confusion
pre mise	to state previously
rou tine 1. 2.	a round of business
su preme	the highest in authority
trans pire	to happen or to come to pass
con′ clave	private meeting
in stinct	innate perception
ma tron	an elderly lady
ax′ i om	a self-evident truth
can di date	one seeking office
con sti tute	to fix and establish
el e ment	a first principle
em pha sis	pronouncing with stress of voice
in ter im	in the mean time
leg is late	to enact laws
lit i gate	to contest in law
mu ti late	to cut off an essential part
par a lize	to destroy power of action
pa tri ot	one who loves his country
per se cute	to harass unjustly
pre ce dent	a foregoing example
priv. i lege	particular benefit
prof li gate	extremely vicious
ob lo quy	censorious speech
pes ti lence	any infectious disease
con ta′ gion	communicating disease by contact
ca naille	coarser part of meal, dregs
al lu vi on	soil deposited by water
af fi da vit	a declaration under oath

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ru′ di ment	first principle
rep ro bate	one abandoned to sin
soph is try	false reasoning
sym me try	due proportion
u su ry	unlawful interest
eo e′ val	of the same age
ef fi′ cient	causing effects
i tal ics	sloping letters
per cus sion	a striking against
stu pen dous	of astonishing magnitude
ef′ fi ca cy	power to produce effects
ex o ra ble	that may be moved by entreaty
for mi da ble	exciting fear
hab it a ble	that may be inhabited
in ven to ry	catalogue of articles
mis cel la ny	a variety of subjects
pat ri mo ny	an estate inherited
e van′ gel ize	to instruct in the gospel
ex pos tu late	to reason earnestly
ne′ ces si ty	what is unavoidable
no to′ ri ous	publicly known
phe nom e non	unusual appearance
pre rog a tive	exclusive privilege
sa ga ci ty	acuteness of discernment
su per la tive	in the highest degree
sus cep ti ble	capable of receiving
u nan i mous	of one mind
ver bos i ty	superabundance of words
cor po ra′ tion	body politic
de sid e ra′ tum	that which is to be desired
trin′ i ty	union of three in one
mo ment′ um	force of motion
ex pe ri ence	practical knowledge
or′ tho e py	correct pronunciation
re tal′ i ate	to render like for like
af′ fa ble	easy of conversation

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ar mip′ o tent	powerful in arms
bel lig er ent	carrying on war
cen trif u gal	flying from the centre
me trop o lis	chief or mother city
mo nop o ly	engrossing the trade
mil len ni um	thousand years
noc tam bu list	night walker
som nam bu list	walking in sleep
phi los o phy	love of wisdom
po lyg a my	having many wives
di o ra′ ma	showing light and shade
lo co mo tive	changing place
ge o cen tric	from the earth's centre
pan o ra ma	view of all things
a′ er o naut	aerial navigator
ep′ i taph	inscribed on a tomb stone
par a dox	contrary to appearance
per i gee	nearest the earth
ab′ di cate	to abandon an office
mir a cle	supernatural event
de pute′	to appoint as an agent
de ci pher	to find out something intricate
ath let ic	strong and vigorous
vice ge rent	one deputed with powers
ca tas tro phe	an unfortunate conclusion
ex ag ger ate	to enlarge beyond truth
an′ ar chy	want of government
syn o nym	of the same meaning
se ques′ ter	privately to lay aside
sy nop sis	a general view
su per sede′	to come in the place of
am phib′ i ous	living in two elements
em po ri um	place of merchandize
mag nan i mous	greatness of mind
pre cip′ i tate	to throw headlong
e′ go tist	one praising himself

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Words of antiquated signification, found in our English Bibles, and defined according to the sense in which they are there to be understood; selected from the Preface of Professor Bush's Notes on the Book of Genesis; a work of profound research, and of inestimable value to Theologians and Biblical students.

albeit	although, Ezek. 13, 7.	worship	respect, Luke 14, 10.
anon	soon, Mat. 13, 20.	meat	food, Mat. 3, 4.
bestead	reduced to straits, Is. 8, 21.	cunning	skillful, Ex. 38, 23.
bewray	expose, Is. 16, 3.	honest	decent, 2 Cor. 8, 21.
beast	living creature, Rev. 4, 6, 7.	quick	living, Acts 10, 42.
cracknels	cakes, I. Kings, 14, 3.	ensue	pursue, 1 Pet. 3, 11.
day's-man	umpire, Job, 9, 33.	instantly	earnestly, Lu. 7, 4.
fray	frighten, Zech. 1, 21.	ravin	prey, Gen. 49, 27.
fenced	fortified, Deut. 3, 5.	bruit	rumor, Nah. 3, 19.
holpen	helped, Ps. 83, 8.	eschew	avoid, Job 2, 3.
hosen	stockings, Dan. 3, 21.	wax	become, Is. 51, 6.
kerchiefs	caps, Ezek. 13, 18.	trow	think, Luke 17, 9.
kine	cows, Gen. 32, 15.	twain	two, 1 Sam, 18, 21.
leasing	lies, Ps. 4, 2.	clean	entirely, Josh. 3, 17.
listed	pleased, Mat. 17, 12.	straitly	strictly, Gen, 43, 7.
let	hinder, Rom. 1, 13.	harness	armor, Ex. 13, 18.
molten	melted, Ezek. 24, 11.	wist, wot	know, Ex. 16, 15.
peeled	smoothed, Is. 18, 2.	tale	number, Ex. 5, 8.
purtenance	inward parts, Ex. 12, 9.	straw	scatter, Mat. 25, 26.
carriage	baggage, I. Sam. 17, 22.	seethe	boil, 2 Kings, 4, 38.
unwittingly	unawares, Lev. 22, 14.	sod	boiled, Gen. 25, 29.
passion	suffering, Acts, 1, 3.	wench	girl, 2 Sam, 17, 17.
blains	blisters, Ex. 9, 9.	of	from, Matt. 7, 16.
unto	for, John, 15, 7.	tache	button, Ex. 26, 6.
prevent	go before, I Thes. 4, 15.	deal	part, Ex. 29, 40.
advisement	counsel	implead	to go to law

Different orthography of the same names.

Hagar	Agar	Noah	Noe	Uriah	Urias
Ashdod	Azotus	Hosea	Osee	Judah	Judas
Kish	Cis	Shem	Sem	Messiah	Messias
Elijah	Elias	Tyre	Tyrus	Jeremiah	Jeremy
Elisha	Eliseus	Isaiah	Esaias	Jonah	Jonas

Scriptural phrases explained.

Good man of the house	*i.e.*	Master of the family
Uppermost rooms	"	Chief places at table
Cast the same in his teeth	"	Reproved him
We do you to wit	"	We inform you
Chode with	"	Quarrelled or disputed with

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What is that, Mother?

What is that, Mother?
The lark, my child.—
The morn has but just looked out, and smiled,
When he starts from his humble, grassy nest,
And is up and away with the dew on his breast,
And a hymn in his heart, to yon pure, bright sphere,
To warble it out in his Maker's ear.
Ever, my child, be thy morn's first lays
Tuned, like the lark's, to thy Maker's praise.

What is that, mother?—
The dove, my son.—
And that low, sweet voice, like a widow's moan,
Is flowing out from her gentle breast,
Constant and pure by that lonely nest,
As the wave is poured from some crystal urn,
For her distant dear one's quick return.
Ever, my son, be thou like the dove,—
In friendship as faithful, as constant in love.

What is that, mother?—
The eagle, boy,
Proudly careering his course of joy,
Firm in his own mountain vigor relying,
Breasting the dark storm, the red bolt defying;
His wing on the wind, and his eye on the sun,
He swerves not a hair, but bears onward, right on.
Boy, may the eagle's flight ever be thine,
Onward and upward, true to the line.

What is that, mother?
The swan, my love.—
He is floating down from his native grove,
No loved one now, no nestling nigh;
He is floating down by himself to die;

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Death darkens his eye, and unplumes his wings,
Yet the sweetest song is the last he sings.
Live so, my love, that when Death shall come,
Swan-like and sweet, it may waft thee home.

Active Christian Benevolence the Source of sublime and lasting Happiness

Wouldst thou from sorrow find a sweet relief?
Or is thy heart oppressed with woes untold?
Balm wouldst thou gather for corroding grief?
Pour blessings round thee like a shower of gold.—
'Tis when the rose is wrapt in many a fold
Close to its heart, the worm is wasting there
Its life and beauty; not when, all unrolled,
Leaf after leaf, its bosom, rich and fair,
Breathes freely its perfumes throughout the ambient air.

Wake, thou that sleepest in enchanted bowers,
Lest these lost years should haunt thee on the night
When death is waiting for thy numbered hours
To take their swift and everlasting flight;
Wake, ere the earth-born charm unnerve thee quite,
And be thy thoughts to work divine addressed:
Do something—do it soon—with all thy might;
An angel's wing would droop if long at rest,
And God himself, inactive, were no longer blest.

Some high or humble enterprise of good
Contemplate, till it shall possess thy mind,
Become thy study, pastime, rest, and food,
And kindle in thy heart a flame refined.
Pray Heaven for firmness thy whole soul to bind
To this thy purpose—to begin, pursue,
With thoughts all fixed, and feelings purely kind;
Strength to complete, and with delight review,
And grace to give the praise where all is ever due.

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Rouse to some work of high and holy love,
And thou an angel's happiness shalt know,—
Shalt bless the earth while in the world above;
The good begun by thee shall onward flow
In many a branching stream, and wider grow;
The seed that, in these few and fleeting hours,
Thy hands unsparing and unwearied sow,
Shall deck thy grave with amaranthine flowers,
And yield thee fruits divine in heaven's immortal bowers.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Death found strange beauty on that cherub brow,
And dashed it out. There was a tint of rose
On cheek and lip;—he touched the veins with ice,
And the rose faded. Forth from those blue eyes
There spake a wishful tenderness,—a doubt
Whether to grieve or sleep, which innocence
Alone can wear. With ruthless haste, he bound
The silken fringes of their curtaining lids
For ever. There had been a murmuring sound,
With which the babe would claim its mother's ear,
Charming her even to tears. The spoiler set
His seal of silence. But there beamed a smile
So fixed and holy from that marble brow,—
Death gazed, and left it there;—he dared not steal
The signet-ring of Heaven.

THE FAMILY BIBLE.

How painfully pleasing the fond recollection
Of youthful connections and innocent joy,
When, bless'd with parental advice and affection,
Surrounded with mercies, with peace from on high,
I still view the chair of my sire and my mother,
The seats of their offspring as ranged on each hand,

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And that richest of books, which excelled every other—
That family Bible, that lay on the stand;
The old-fashioned Bible, the dear, blessed Bible,
The family Bible, that lay on the stand.

That Bible, the volume of God's inspiration,
At morn and at evening, could yield us delight,
And the prayer of our sire was a sweet invocation,
For mercy by day, and for safety through night.
Our hymns of thanksgiving, with harmony swelling,
All warm from the heart of a family band,
Half raised us from earth to that rapturous dwelling,
Described in the Bible, that lay on the stand;
That richest of books, which excelled every other—
That family Bible, that lay on the stand.

Ye scenes of tranquillity, long have we parted;
My hope's almost gone, and my parents no more;
In sorrow and sadness I live broken-hearted,
And wander unknown on a far distant shore.
Yet how can I doubt a dear Saviour's protection,
Forgetful of gifts from his bountiful hand!
O, let me, with patience, receive his correction,
And think of the Bible, that lay on the stand;
That richest of books, which excelled every other—
The family Bible, that lay on the stand.

GRATITUDE TO TEACHERS.

I ought to remember the kindness, of those
Who teach me at school, with such trouble and pains;
'Tis better than giving me money or clothes,
For *they* may be *lost*, but my learning remains

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PART II,

BEING AN INTRODUCTION TO "TOWN'S ANALYSIS."

Suggestions to Teachers.

No scholar can be said to have accomplished any thing valuable for himself, till he thoroughly understands what he studies, and perceives the application. It is therefore hoped, that teachers will not fail to question and explain to their pupils every particular. Although this part of the work is very much simplified, and brought down, as it is thought, entirely to the capacities of children, yet much, very much depends on the *oral* instruction of the *living* teacher.

In the first place those questions, answers and examples at the head of each table, with such rules as are occasionally referred to, must be distinctly learned as they occur. In these, the class must be exercised, till each pupil understands them perfectly. When this is accomplished, let the teacher give such number of primitive words for the class to spell, as they can learn well, with their definitions. Not to be so learned one day, that they may be forgotten the next, but to be learned for life. When the scholar has spelled the primitive word, and defined it, let the teacher put to him the same word with what is to be joined to it, and require the pupil to spell and define it thus modified. Lastly, tell the part or parts of speech. Let the same course be uniformly pursued, on the commencement of every new table.

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After the scholars become familiar in answering the questions, as proposed by the teacher, let him give out the primitive word, and require his pupils to go through the whole process alone. In this way, three or six months, will be likely to accomplish the work of years. Words, language, and signification, will become equally familiar. The prefixes and suffixes, component parts of sixty thousand words at least, will all be learned for the entire language, and for life.

In the first part, the scholar acquires a knowledge of most of the primitive words in the language, and in the second, rules and examples for forming and defining a large amount of compound and derivative words now in use.

This little volume is most respectfully dedicated to teachers of common schools, to parents of families, and the rising generation of our common country, by their sincere friend,

THE AUTHOR.

Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y.

N. B. The second part of this work, was first published in a separate form, and has uniformly had more benefits ascribed to its use, by able and experienced teachers, so far as knowledge of language is concerned, than all other aids they have ever employed.

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SPELLING BOOK.

RULES.

1.* Silent *e*, when the final letter, must be dropped before the addition of suffixes, beginning with a vowel; as *debate*, then deba*table*.

Words ending in *ge* or *ce*, are exceptions; as *change*, *peace*, then change*able*, peace*able*,

2. Silent *e*, final, is retained before *ment*, *less*, *ly*, and *ful*; except argue, awe, due, judge, lodge, true and acknowledge, where it is dropped; as argu*ment*, du*ly*, aw*ful*, &c.

3. When the letter *y* terminates a primitive word, or occurs in any of the derivative forms, and in either case, another letter or suffix is added, *y* is commonly changed into *i*, except before *ing*, as, comely, comeli*ness*.

In some cases it is changed into *e*, as, duty dute*ous*, But when *y* is preceeded by a vowel, it is retained; as, boy, betray, then boy*ish*, betray*ed*, except lay, pay, say, &c.

4. Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable ending with a single consonant, preceded by a vowel, double that consonant before an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as rob, rob*ber*, swim, swim*mer*, &c. *X* and *k* are never doubled.

When a diphthong precedes, or the accent is *not* on the last syllable, the consonant is *not* doubled; as, boil, boil*er*, visit visit*ed*, with some few exceptions.

* The 1st, 2d, and 5th rules, are by permission, taken from Prof. Bullions' excellent treatise on English Grammar. A work of peculiar excellence.

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5. When *t* or *s* precedes *e* final, in such words as admit, *tion* or *sion*, *e* is dropped, and the suffix is *ion*, as, legate, lega*tion*, expanse, expans*ion*; *t* or *s* final, take *ion*.
6. Most words ending in *fy*, changing *y* into *i*, take cation; as, deify, deifi*cation*, gratify, gratifi*cation*.—Except stupefy, with few others, which makes stupefa*ction*.
7. Many words in *ate*, drop *te* before *ble*; as, estimate, estima*ble*; agitate, agita*ble*.
   The same class of words, *not* admitting *ble*, commonly take *cy*; as, accurate, accura*cy*, adequate, adequa*cy*.
8. Words which take *ize*, as a suffix, commonly add *ation*; as civil, civil*ize*, civiliz*ation*.
   Some others take *ation* without ize; as sense sens*ation*, exalt, exalt*ation*.

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TABLE I.

Now let the teacher commence, by proposing his questions to the class *distinctly*, and by explaining their answers, till each scholar fully comprehends the design and application.

Let this direction be invariably followed, on the commencement of every *new table*.

One word is given at the head of every new table as an example of what follows.

All the primitive words in the first table are nouns, or defined as such, and *less* converts them into adjectives.

Question. What is a noun?

Answer. The name of any thing; as man, book, virtue

Q. What is an adjective?

A. A word joined to a noun, to express its quality, or assist in designating the thing meant; as a *sweet* apple a *sour* apple, a *pleasant* apple; sweet, sour and pleasant express the *quality* of apple.

Q. What is a suffix?

A. A letter or letters, syllable or syllables appended to the end of a word, to add force, vary or modify its signification; as fruit, then fruit*less*.

Q. What does *less* mean, at the end of a word?

A. It means *without*, *destitute of*, or *wanting*.

Q. What then does fruit*less* mean?

A. *Without* fruit, or *destitute* of fruit

CASH. Money.

CASH*LESS*. Without money, or without cash.

belt - less	law - less	track - less
girdle	rule of action	mark of the foo
blot - less	life - less	thorn - less
spot or stain	existence	a sharp spike

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brain - less organ of sense	match - less an equal	bot tom - less lowest part
bound - less limit	noise - less any sound	com fort - less ease
cause - less reason	path - less a road	fa ther - less male parent
child - less an infant	pomp - less splendid show	moth er - less female parent
doubt - less uncertainty	point - less the end	mon ey - less cash
dream - less thoughts in sleep	rest - less ease	mo tion - less a moving
end - less the termination	sense - less understanding	rea son - less sense
form - less shape	shape - less form	spir it - less soul, life
grief - less sorrow	sleep - less rest by sleep	sin ew - less mus cle
hut - less a poor house	sun - less orb of day	shel ter - less a cover

TABLE II.

Q. What does *ful* mean at the end of a word, as fruit*ful*.

A. It means *full of*, *full*, *adundance*, or *having much*.

Q. What then is the meaning of fruit*ful* ?

A. It means *full of* fruit, *abundance of* fruit, or *much* fruit.

Q. What change do *ful* and *less* give to the import of words ?

A. *Ful* expresses abundance of what the primitive implies ; and *less*, a want of, or destitution.

In this table, the primitives are defined as *nouns*, and *ful* converts them into adjectives.

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PLAY. Sport or merriment.
PLAY*FUL*. Full of sport, or full of play.

bliss - ful happiness	spite - ful malice, hate	dis trust - ful suspicion
force - ful violence	sloth - ful laziness	dis tress - ful pain
fraud - ful deceit	de vice - ful contrivance	neg lect - ful omission
lust - ful unlawful desire	dis dain - ful contempt	re gard - ful respect
peace - ful composure	dis gust - ful dislike	re spect - ful regard

TABLE III.

Spell and define the primitive word first; next spell it with *ful* and *less*, alternately, and give the meaning each time. Observe the change of import, made by *ful* and *less*.

PAIN. Distress of some kind.
PAIN*FUL*. Full of pain or distress.
PAIN*LESS*. Without pain or distress.

art - ful - less skill	mirth - ful - less merriment
care - ful - less anxiety	need - ful - less want, poverty
fear - ful - less dread	prayer - ful - less a petition
fault - ful - less a defect	shame - ful - less reproach
grace - ful - less favor, kindness	thought - ful - less idea, reflection
guile - ful - less deceit, cunning	cheer - ful - less mirth

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help - ful - less
aid
health - ful - less
a sound state
hope - ful - less
expectation
change - ful - less
alteration
joy - ful - less
gladness
heed - ful - less
attention
pain - ful - less
distress
mer cy - ful - less (*Rule* 3)
kindness, clemency
pit y - ful - less
compassion
pow er - ful - less
force, authority

TABLE IV.

Q. What does *ish* mean, when joined to an entire word?

A. With nouns it means *in some degree like, somewhat like,* or *like;* with adjectives it means *somewhat,* or *like.* The first set of primitives are nouns, the second, adjectives, and *ish* makes them all adjectives.

Define the nouns like *brute,* the adjectives like *warm.*

BRUTE. An irrational animal.

BRUT*ISH. In some degree,* or *somewhat like* a brute.

WARM. A degree of heat.

WARM*ISH. Somewhat* warm.

n.	a.	a.
bear - ish a wild beast	blue - ish (*Rule* 1*) particular color	mild - ish gentle
beau - ish a gay fellow	black - ish want of color	moist - ish damp
boor - ish a clown, rustic	brown - ish a color	soft - ish not hard
boy - ish (*Rule* 3) a male youth	coarse - ish rough, not fine	small - ish little

* Look well to each Rule.

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dwarf - ish	cold - ish	tall - ish
very small man	want of heat	high, lofty
hog - gish (*Rule* 4)	coy - ish	wild - ish
a swine	modest, reserved	not tame
knave - ish	dusk - ish	wan - nish
dishonest man	partly dark	pale look
mule - ish	faint - ish	wet - tish
kind of horse	languid	moist, rainy
slut - tish	hard - ish	cool - ish
a dirty woman	solid, firm	temperate heat
sot - tish	gray - ish	sour - ish
a drunkard	mixed color	like vinegar

TABLE V.

Q. What do *er, or, ist, ster, ee, ess*, mean?

A. The *person who*, or *thing which*.

There are some exceptions, especially *er* in adjectives.

The primitives in this table are nouns or verbs, but the above suffixes convert them all into the *person* or *thing*, ess denotes a female.

brew - er	lead - er	scoff - er
to make beer	to conduct	to ridicule
build - er	lade - er	vend - er
to erect a house	to load	to sell
drum - mer	make - er	art - ist
to beat a drum	to create	skill
deal - er	read - er	tour - ist
to buy and sell	to call words	a journey
gaze - er	rob - ber	peer - ess
to look intently	to plunder	a nobleman
hew - er	seal - er	priest - ess
to cut away	to fasten	a minister
hunt - er	speak - er	team - ster
to search for	to utter words	oxen, horses

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TABLE VI.

Q. What does *en* as a suffix, mean?

A. With nouns it means *made of;* with adjectives, *to make.*

The words in the first column are nouns, and *en* converts them into adjectives. The second are adjectives, and *en* converts them into verbs.

Q. What is a verb?

A. A word which expresses *being*, *doing*, or *suffering;* as, I *exist*, I *love*, I *am loved.*

Noun. WOOL. What grows on sheep.
WOOL*EN*. *Made of* wool.
Adj. HARD. Solid, firm.
HARD*EN*. To make hard, or to make harder.

nouns	reed - en	like - en
beech - en	hollow stalk	similar
kind of wood	wax - en	loose - en
birch - en	sticky substance	slack, not tight
kind of wood	wheat - en	mad - den
earth - en	kind of grain	angry
soil, the world	bread - en	ripe - en
flax - en	dough baked	mature
a fibrous plant	*adj.*	short - en
gold - en	bright - en	of little extent
a yellow metal	shining	sharp - en
hemp - en	broad - en	keen, acute
a plant	wide	weak - en
lead - en	deaf - en	feeble
soft metal	hard of hearing	wide - en
oat - en	fat - ten	broad
kind of grain	fleshy	deep - en
oak - en	glad - den	extending down
kind of wood	cheerful, joyful	

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TABLE VII.

Q. What does *ly* mean?

A. With nouns forming adjectives, it means *like*, but with adjectives forming adverbs, it means, *in a manner*.

Q. What is an adverb?

A. An adverb is a word joined to a verb, adjective or another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance; as, the bird sings *sweetly*. Sweetly is an adverb, expressing the *quality* of the music.

The words in the first column are nouns, and *ly* converts them into adjectives. The second are adjectives, and *ly* converts them into adverbs.

Noun.	MAN. A human being.
Adjective.	MAN*LY*. Like a man.
Adjective.	SWIFT. Quick, rapid.
Adverb.	SWIFT*LY*. *In a swift manner.*

n.	a.	a.
friend - ly	blind - ly	meek - ly
an intimate	wanting sight	mild, gentle
ghost - ly	brave - ly	neat - ly
spirit, soul	courageous	clean, nice
king - ly	cross - ly	proud - ly
chief ruler	fretful	haughty
prince - ly	grave - ly	tame - ly
a ruler	sober, serious	gentle
saint - ly	kind - ly	wise - ly
a holy person	benevolent	prudent
broth er - ly	so ber - ly	
born of the same parents	serious, temperate	
cow ard - ly	pru dent - ly	
one wanting courage	discreet, cautious	
neigh bor - ly	sul len - ly	
one living near	sour, gloomy.	

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TABLE VIII.

Ed is a verbal or participial termination, generally expressing its own appropriate meaning. Sometimes, in varying the phraseology, *did*, *was*, or *being*, will render the import rather more explicit. When *did* is used, repeat the primitive verb in its present tense. When *was* is used, repeat the verb with *ed* added. The words in this table, before *ed* is added, may be nouns or verbs; after *ed* is added, they are verbs or participles. They are defined as being verbs.

FOLD. To double, or wrap together.

FOLD*ED*. *Did* fold, or *being* folded. *Did* double, or *being* doubled.

arch - ed to curve	droop - ed to languish	loan - ed to lend
blast - ed to wither	fade - ed to lose color	lurk - ed to lie in wait
burst - ed to fly asunder	fret - ted to vex	look - ed to see
bloat - ed to swell	filch - ed to steal	mar - red to injure
chant - ed to sing	frisk - ed to skip about	mend - ed to repair
check - ed to curb	grant - ed to allow	mock - ed to ridicule
dip - ped to immerse	heal - ed to cure	part - ed to separate
deck - ed to ornament	jerk - ed to twitch	skulk - ed to hide

TABLE IX.

Q. What does *ness* mean?

A. It most generally implies a quality or state.

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Ness always converts its primitive into a noun.

The words in this table are adjectives, and *ness* being added, they all become nouns.

GOOD. Excellent.

GOOD*NESS*. The quality of being excellent.

LAME. Crippled.

LAME*NESS*. The state of being lame.

The quality.	rich - ness	dry - ness
apt - ness	wealthy, fertile	not wet
fit, ready	ferv id - ness	hoarse - ness
base - ness	hot, zealous	rough voice
vile, mean	fic kle - ness	lean - ness
brisk - ness	changeable	wanting flesh
lively	hor rid - ness	mute - ness
clean - ness	dreadful	silent
free from dirt	mel low - ness	near - ness
fair - ness	soft, ripe	close by
clear, beautiful	rap id - ness	plain - ness
fit - ness	swift, quick	level, or clear
suitable	sal low - ness	rare - ness
fleet - ness	yellow	scarce, thin
swift, quick	*The state.*	gloom y - ness
pure - ness	bald - ness	melancholy
clear, genuine	wanting hair	pen sive - ness
pert - ness	cheap - ness	sorrowful
lively	of low price	qui et - ness
red - ness	damp - ness	rest, peace
color of blood	moist	

TABLE X.

Q. What do *able*, *ible*, and *ble* mean, appended to a perfect word?

A. *That may be, capable of being, fit, or worthy to be*, or *capacity*.

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The primitives in this table are defined as verbs; but *able*, *ible*, and *ble*, convert them into adjectives. *Ed* or *en* is commonly the termination of the last defining word; as moveable, that which may be mov*ed*.

EAT. To take food, to eat.
EAT*ABLE*. That which may be eat*en*.

blame - able to censure	as cend - able to mount up	de sire - able to wish for
bend - able to crook	a chieve - able to perform	de bate - able to dispute
claim - able to demand	as sail - able to attack	de spise - able to contemn
drain - able to make dry	at tain - able to gain	la ment - able to mourn
force - ible to compel	a vail - able to profit	re fute - able to prove false
fuse - ible to melt, or pour	con ceal - able to hide	cen sure - able to blame
tame - able to make gentle	chas tise - able to punish	cred it - able to believe
vend - ible to sell	cor rode - ible to consume	pun ish - able to chastise

TABLE XI.

Q. What do *ic*, and *al*, or *ical*, mean as suffixes?
A. *Pertaining to*, *relating to*, *belonging to*, or *like*.
The primitives in this table are nouns, and *ic* or *al* converts them into adjectives. Observe the comma between *ic* and *al* unites them; and all such words are formed thus, *Angel*, *Angelic*, *Angelical*.

ALGEBRA. A peculiar kind of Arithmetic.
ALGEBRA*IC*. Like or relating to Algebra.

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ALGEBRA*ICAL*. Like or relating to Algebra.

an gel - ic, al
a celestial spirit

he ro - ic, al
a brave man

dra ma - tic, al
a tragedy, or comedy

dog ma - tic, al
a doctrinal notion

meth od - ic, al
regular order

mag net - ic, al
the loadstone

proph et - ic, al
one who foretells

syn od - ic, al
assembly of ministers

pa rent - al
a father or mother

po et - ic, al
a writer of poetry

a the ist - ic, al
one who denies a God

al pha bet - ic, al
letters of a language

hyp o crit - ic, al
a dissembler

met a phor - ic, al
a short similitude

TABLE XII.

Q. What do *ion* and *ment* mean?

A. Commonly *the act of*, or *state of being*. Sometimes it is the *result of an act*, or *that which*; as create, *to form*, then creation, *the act of* forming, or *that which* is formed, (in the sense used;) so nourish, then nourish*ment*, *that which* nourishes.

In this table the primitives are verbs, and *ion* and *ment* convert them into nouns.

DISPERSE. To scatter.

DISPERS*ION*. The *act* of scattering, or *state* of being scattered.

as sert - ion
to affirm

ex cept - ion
to leave out

a tone - ment
to expiate

at tract - ion
to draw to

in struct - ion
to teach

ad vance - ment
to go forward

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a base - ment to humble	pre vent - ion to hinder	con geal - ment to freeze
con vict - ion to prove guilty	pro tect - ion to defend	de range - ment to disorder
con tort - ion to twist	re strict - ion to limit	e lope - ment to run away
dis cuss - ion to debate	re vise - ion* to review	ex cite - ment to rouse
di rect - ion to guide	al lure - ment to entice	in fringe - ment to violate

* Rule 5.

TABLE XIII.

Q. What does *ize* mean?

A. *To make*, or *to become, to do*, or *to assimilate.*

The primitives are nouns or adjectives, and *ize* converts them into verbs. Those words ending in *ize* as a component part are verbs, and *ation* converts them into nouns.

LEGAL. Lawful.

LEGAL*IZE*. *To make* lawful.

bru tal - ize like a brute	mod ern - ize of recent date
re al - ize true, certain	neu tral - ize not on either side
christ ian - ize a disciple of Christ	i dol - ize an image
e qual - ize like another	pa gan - ize a heathen
fer tile - ize fruitful	sig nal - ize a sign, eminent
hu man - ize pertaining to man	civ il - ize well bred

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gen e ral - ize - ation*
common, usual
pul ver ize - ation
to make fine
sol em nize - ation
to make solemn
har mon ize - er
to agree

* Rule 8.

TABLE XIV.

Q. What does *fy* mean?
A. *To make*, or *become*.
Q. What is the import of *ing?*
A. It is a participial termination, implying a time o progressive action, and expresses its own meaning. I implies much the same as *continuing to*, with referenc to the *time* when.

The primitives are verbs; *ing* converts them into pre sent participles, and *cation* into nouns. Before *ing*, is not changed; but before *cation*, it is changed to *i*.

am ply fy - ing - cation†
to enlarge
clar i fy - ing - cation
to purify
clas si fy - ing - cation
to form classes
de i fy - ing - cation
to worship as a god
dul ci fy - ing - cation
to make sweet
ed i fy - ing - cation
to improve or build
fals i fy - ing - cation
to make false
spec i fy - ing - cation
to particularize
vers i fy - ing - cation
to make verses
ver i fy - ing - cation
to prove true
vit ri fy - ing - cation
to become glass
fruc ti fy - ing - cation
to make fruitful
glo ri fy - ing - cation
to honor
mol li fy - ing - cation
to soften
rat i fy - ing - cation
to confirm
rec ti fy - ing - cation
to make right

† Rule 3 and 6.

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tes ti fy - ing - cation to witness	rar e fy - ing - action to make thin
sim pli fy - ing - cation to make plain	stu pe fy - ing - action to make stupid

TABLE XV.

Q. What do *ance, ence, ancy, ency,* mean?

A. *The act of,* or *state; the being,* or *that which.*

Q. What do *ant* and *ent* mean?

A. Sometimes the *person who,* or *thing which;* and sometimes they are defined by the judicious use of *ing,* somewhat like a participle.

The primitive words are verbs, *ance, ence, ancy, ency,* convert them into nouns; *ant* and *ent* convert them into nouns or adjectives.

ANNOY. To trouble. (Rule 3.)

ANNOY*ANCE.* *The act of, the state of being,* or *that which* annoys.

DEFEND. To protect.

DEFEND*ANT.* The person who defends.

ADHERE. To stick to.

ADHER*ENT.* Stick*ing* to, or the person who, or the thing which sticks to.

ac quit - tance to set free	dis turb - ance to interrupt	con cur - rent to agree
al low - ance to grant	e merge - ence to come out	dis pute - ant to argue
con nive - ance to forbear to see	con dole - ence to lament with	ex pect - ant to look for
con form - ance to comply with	ab sorb - ent to suck up	in dulge ent to gratify
con trive - ance to plan out	ab hor - rence to detest	pre cede - ent to go before

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TABLE XVI.

Q. What does *ive* mean?—tive, sive, ative, asive, are the same.

A. *Having a tendency to; the power, or nature of.*

Q. What does *ory* mean?—tory, sory, atory, are the same.

A. *The power of, the nature of, belonging to, containing,* or the *place.*

The primitives are verbs or nouns, and *ive* converts them into adjectives, and *ory* into nouns or adjectives.

RESTORE. To heal or cure as a disease.
RESTOR*ATIVE.* Having a *tendency* to cure.
MANDATE. A command.
MANDAT*ORY.* *Containing,* or the *nature* of a command,
DEPOSIT. To lay up.
DEPOSIT*ORY.* The *place* where, &c.

a muse - ive to entertain	di gress - ive to depart from	op press - ive to bear down
cre ate - ive to make	dif fuse - ive to spread	of fense - ive displeasure
de flect - ive to turn aside	ex panse - ive wide extent	pre vent - ive to hinder
com mend - atory to praise	plaud it - ory loud praise	
dis pense - atory to deal out	ex cul pate - ory to free from blame	
ob serve - atory to watch	pro hib it - ory to forbid	

TABLE XVII.

Q. What do *ity* and *cy* mean?

A. The *state,* or *condition,* the *quality,* or *capacity.*

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The primitives are adjectives, and *ity* and *cy* convert them into nouns.

SOLID. Firm, compact.
SOLIDI*TY*. The *quality* or *state* of being firm.
OBDURATE. Hard of heart, or willful.
OBDURA*CY*. The *state* of being hard of heart or willful.

con cave - ity hollow	sub tile - ity thin, cunning	cor di al - ity hearty
con vex - ity rounding	pas sive - ity suffering	crim i nal - ity faulty
duc tile - ity easily drawn out	serv ile - ity slavish	punc tu al - ity exact, nice
fru gal - ity sparing	sen ior - ity older	ad e quate - cy equal to, *Rule* 7.
fu tile - ity trifling	se cure - ity safe	del i cate - cy nice, fine
hos tile - ity opposed to	plac id - ity gentle, mild	in tri cate - cy entangled

TABLE XVIII.

Q. What does *ous* mean?
A. *Partaking of, consisting of, full of,* or *like.*
Observe the comma, as heretofore directed.
The primitives are nouns, and *ous* converts them into adjectives, and *ly* joined with *ous*, converts the adjective into an adverb.

DANGER. Peril, exposure to injury.
DANGER*OUS*. *Partaking* of danger, or *full* of danger.
DANGER*OUSLY*. In a dangerous *manner*.

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clam or ous, ly
an outcry, noise
fu ry - ous, ly (*Rule* 2.)
madness, rage
haz ard - ous, ly
chance, danger
hu mor - ous, ly
merriment
mur der - ous, ly
The killing of a man
plen ty - ous, ly (*Rule* 3.)
abundance
ran cor - ous, ly
malice
rig or - ous, ly
severity
ru in -ous, ly
destruction
co pi ous - ly
plentiful
o di ous - ly
hateful
tim or ous - ly
fearful
vir tu ous - ly
morally good
val or ous - ly
brave
slan der - ous, ly
reproach
vil lain - ous, ly
a wicked wretch
ven om - ous, ly
poison
mar vel - ous, ly
wonder

TABLE XIX.

Q. What do *ability, ibility, ableness, ibleness,* mean?

A. The *property* or *quality* that may be, the *state, capacity,* or *susceptibility* of being,—sometimes *fit* or *worthy* of being.

The primitives are verbs or nouns, and these suffixes uniformly make them nouns.

COMPRESS. To press together.

COMPRESS*IBILITY*. The *property* or *quality* that may be pressed together.

ACCOUNT. To reckon to, or to hold in esteem.

ACCOUNTA*BILITY*. The *state* of being accountable to.

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COMMEND. To represent as worthy of notice.
COMMEND*ABLENESS*. That which is *worthy* of being commended.

change - ability
to alter
cor rupt - ibility
to infect
ac cept - ability
to take
con tract - ability
to draw together
de fense - ibility
a protection
re sist - ibility
to oppose
re move - ability
to change place
ac cess - ibility
approach

dif fuse - ibleness
to spread
con tempt - ibleness
act of despising
con ceive - ableness
to think
a dore - ableness
to reverence
de sire - ableness
to wish for
a dapt - ability
to fit
ad mire - ability
to wonder
com mute - ability
to exchange

TABLE XX.

Q. What is a prefix?

A. A letter, syllable, or syllables, added to the beginning of a word, to vary or modify its signification; as *able*, having power, *un*able, *not* having power. So kind, then *un*kind.

Q. What does *un* mean?

A. When prefixed to adjectives, participles or adverbs, it signifies the same as *not;* but when prefixed to verbs, it implies *undoing* what has been done; as *tie*, to fasten, then *un*tie, to undo what was done. *Un*, is not commonly prefixed to a primitive, till some suffix is added.

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The primitive words are verbs, and when *ed* is added, they are verbs, participles, or adjectives.

AID. To help.
AID*ED*. Being helped.
*UN*AID*ED*. Not being aided.
FOLD. To double.
FOLD*ED*. Being doubled.
*UN*FOLD. To undo the folding.
*UN*FOLD*ED*. Being undone, &c.

Now spell, form, and define the first ten words like *aid*, and the rest like *fold*.

un. ask - ed to petition	un. soil - ed to dirty	un. lock - ed to make fast
un. bleach - ed to whiten	un. till - ed to cultivate	un. mask - ed to cover
un. blend - ed to mingle	un. taint -ed to corrupt	un. roll - ed to move round
un. mix - ed to unite parts	un. vex - ed to plague	un. twist - ed to wind
un. part - ed to separate	un. braid - ed to weave	un. veil - ed to cover
un. paint - ed to color	un. clothe - ed to dress	un. seal - ed to fasten, or seal

TABLE XXI.

Q. What does *mis* mean?

A. It means *wrong*, *erroneous*, or *ill use*.

Form every word in this table, in the same manner as *rule*.

The primitives are defined as verbs; with *ed* added, they are verbs or participles.

RULE. To govern.
RUL*ED*. Did govern.

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*MIS*RULE. To govern *wrong.*
*MIS*RUL*ED.* Did govern wrong.
*UN*RUL*ED.* Was not governed.

un mis. call - ed
to name
un mis. count - ed
to number
un mis. date - ed
to note time
un mis. form - ed
to shape
un mis. guide - ed
to direct
un mis. mark - ed
to stamp
un mis. name - ed
to mention
un mis. place - ed
to put in place
un mis. quote - ed
to cite, or note
un mis. state - ed
to tell, represent
un mis. judge - ed
to pass sentence
un mis. use - ed
to employ

un mis. as sign - ed
to appropriate
un mis. ad vise - ed
to consult
un mis. af firm - ed
to declare positively
un mis. con duct - ed
to lead or direct
un mis. con strue - ed
to interpret
un mis. de rive - ed
to draw from
un mis. direct - ed
to guide, regulate
un mis. em ploy - ed
to keep at work
un mis. im prove - ed
to make better
un mis. in form - ed
to instruct
un mis. re cite - ed
to repeat
un mis. re late - ed
to tell

TABLE XXII.

Q. What does *pre* mean?

A. It means *before*, or *beforehand*, (in time or rank. The primitives are verbs; *pre* does not change them but *ion* converts them into nouns.

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DETERMINE. To decide.
DETERMIN*ATION*. The *act* of deciding or *state* of, &c.
*PRE*DETERMINE. To determine *beforehand*.
*PRE*DETERMIN*ATION*. The *act* or *state* of, &c.

pre. con sult - ation
to counsel together
pre. dis pose - ition
to adjust
pre. e lect - ion
to choose out
pre. ex pect - ation
to look for
pre. in struct - ion
to teach
pre. sup pose - ition
to imagine
pre. des tine - ation
to devote
pre. in di cate - ion
to show, to point out
pre. in ti mate - ion
to hint at
pre. med i tate - ion
to think on
pre. ex am ine - ation
to search into
pre. con sid er - ation
to reflect, or think

TABLE XXIII.

Q. What does re mean?
A. It means *back*, *return*, *again*, or *repetition*.
The primitives are verbs, and *ion* and *ment* convert them into nouns.
Carry out all the words like *adjourn* and *inspect*.

ADJOURN. To put off till another time.
ADJOURN*MENT*. The *act* of putting off, &c.
*RE*ADJOURN. To put off *again* till another time.
*RE*ADJOURN*MENT*. The act of putting off *again*.
INSPECT. To look into with care.
INSPECT*ION*. The *act* of looking into.
*RE*INSPECT. To look into *again*.
*RE*INSPECT*ION*. The *act* of looking into *again*.

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re. ap point - ment
to fix, to settle
re. at tach - ment
to take, to append
re. con sign - ment
to give to another
re. en joy - ment
to have, or delight in
re. en list - ment
to enroll
re. en act - ment
to decree
re. in stall - ment
to place in office
re. im pris on - ment
to confine
re. es tab lish - ment
to settle firmly
re. du pli cate - ion
to double
re. con se crate - ion
to make sacred
re. mas ti cate - ion
to chew
re. sus ci tate - ion
to rouse, to excite
re. it e rate - ion
to repeat

TABLE XXIV.

Q. What do *e, ex, ef* and *ee* mean?

A. *Out, out of, from,* or *beyond.*

Most of these words are verbs, and all converted into nouns.

*E*DUCE. To draw *out.*

EDUCTION. The *act* of drawing out.

*EX*ONERATE. To free from load.

*EX*ONERA*TION.* The act of freeing from load.

e ject - ion
to cast out
e rase - ion
to rub out
e gress - ion
a going out
e lope - ment
to run away
e lic it - ation
to draw out
en er vate - ion
to weaken
ef fuse - ion
to pour out
ex empt - ion
to free from
ex haust - ion
to drain out
ex tort - ion
to wring from
ex tract - ion
to draw out from
ex tinct - ion
put out, dead
ex tir pate - ion
to root out
ex tri cate - ion
to free from
ec lec tic
selecting from

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TABLE XXV.

Q. What do *im, in, il,* and *ir, mean?*

A. With adjectives and adverbs they mean *not;* with nouns, the *want of;* but before verbs, and nouns derived from verbs, they add intensity of meaning, and are nearly equivalent to *into, to, in* or *on.* In this table, they mean not?

Q. What does *bly* mean?

A. In a *manner* that may be.

Ously means in a manner.

The primitives are adjectives, and *ity* converts them into nouns. Those in *bly* and *ously* are adverbs.

PROPER. Fit or suitable.
*IM*PROPER. *Not* fit, or *not* proper.
SECURE. Safe.
SECUR*ITY*. A *state* of safety.
*IN*SECURE. *Not* safe.
*IN*SECURITY. In a *state not* safe.
LITERATE. Learned.
*IL*LITERATE. *Not* learned.
RESOLUTE. Firm, bold.
*IR*RESOLUTE. *Not* firm and bold.
SENSIBLY. In a *manner* that may be perceived.
*IN*SENSIBLY. In a *manner* that may *not* be perceived.

im. mor al - ity
relating to morality
im. mor tal - ity
subject to death
im. mod est - y
diffident
im. pure - ity
clear, unmingled
in. ac tive - ity
nimble, quick
ir. ra tion al - ity
pertaining to reason
in. val id - ity
weighty
in. do cile - ity
teachable
in. cau tious - ly
careful to avoid evils
in. dec o rous - ly
decent, suitable

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il. lib e ral - ity
generous
ir. reg u lar - ity
according to rule
in. cred u lous - ly
apt to believe
ir. re lig ious - ly
pious, holy

TABLE XXVI.

Q. What does *dis* mean? *di* and *dif* are the same as *dis*.

A. *Separation, disunion, two* or *out*; sometimes *not* or *denial of*.

The primitives are verbs; with *ed* they are verbs or participles.

Carry out each word just like join.

JOIN. To unite.

JOIN*ED*. Was united.

*DIS*JOIN. To separate.

*DIS*JOIN*ED*. Was separated.

*RE*JOIN. To join *again*.

*RE*JOINED. Was joined *again*.

re dis. close - ed
to shut
re dis. charge - ed
to accuse
re dis. claim - ed
to demand.
re dis. mount - ed
to ascend
re dis. place - ed
to put in place
re dis. a dorn - ed
to decorate
re dis. in ter - red
to bury
re dis. ap pear - ed
to be in sight
re dis. ap prove - ed
to like, commend
re dis. com pose - ed
to put together
re dis. em bark - ed
to go on ship board
re dis. en throne - ed
to place on a throne
re dis. en gage - ed
to encounter, pledge
re dis. or gan ize - ed
to form properly

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re dis. u nite - ed
to join
re dis. peo ple - ed
to stock with people
re dis. in fect -ed
to taint
re dis. em bod y - ed
to form into a body
re dis. en cum ber - ed
to clog, to impede
re dis. in her it - ed
to receive by inheritance

In the following words *dis* means *not*.

dis. a gree - ed - ment
to be in concord
dis. be lieve - ed - er
to credit
dis. con tent - ed
easy, at rest
dis. o bey - ed (*Rule* 3.)
to submit to
dis. like - ed
to be pleased with
dis. trust - ed
to confide in
dis. use - ed
to employ
dis. a vow - ed
to declare openly

TABLE IV.

Q. What do *co, com, con, col, cor,* mean?

A. Much the same as *with, joined with, in connection with,* or *together.*

Q. What does *ship,* when a suffix, mean?

A. The *state,* or *office.*

The primitives are nouns or verbs, changed according to their terminations as heretofore.

REGENT. A governor, or ruler.
*CO*REGENT. A governor *with.*
PRESS. To squeeze.
*COM*PRESS. To squeeze *together.*
LAPSE. To slide.
*COL*LAPSE. To slide *together.*
RIVAL. One striving for the same thing.
*COR*RIVAL. One striving for the same with another.

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DENSE. Compact, close.
*CON*DENSE. To force more closely *together*.

co. heir - ship
one who inherits
co. el der - ship
a church ruler
co. part ner - ship
a sharer
com. mi grate - ion
to remove
com. min gle - ed
to mix
con. so ciate - ion
to mix with company
col. lo cate - ion
to place
col. li gate - ion
to bind
cor. rel a tive
a person related
co here - ence
to stick together
co hab it - ation
to live together
com mune - ion
to talk together
con geal - ation
to freeze
cor rob o rate - ion
to confirm

TABLE XXVIII.

Q. What do *ad, ac, af, al, an, ap, as, at*, mean?
A. They signify nearly the same as *to*, implying some addition in accordance with the use of the primitive word.

JOIN. To unite.
*AD*JOIN. To unite to.

ad. judge - ed
to pass sentence
ac. cred it - ed
to believe
af. fix - ed
to fasten
as. sign - ed
to mark
ap. per tain - ed
to belong
ap. prox i mate - ion
next, nearest
ad here - ence
to stick to
ad vert - ence
to turn to
as sent - ed
to agree to
al lude - ed
to refer to
an nex - ation
to unite to
as cribe - ed
to attribute to

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at. test - ed to prove	ac cede - ed to yield to	at ten u ate - ion to make thin
al. lure - ed to entice	af flict - ion to put to pain	al le vi ate - ion to ease

TABLE XXIX.

In this table, *im, in, il, ir,* mean somewhat like *in, into, to,* or *on,* adding intensity to the primitive.

The primitives are verbs, with few exceptions, converted into other parts of speech according to their terminations.

PRESS. To press.
*IM*PRESS. To press *in,* or *on.*
FOLD. To double.
*IN*FOLD. To fold *in.*
LAPSE. To slide.
*IL*LAPSE. To slide *in.*
RADIATE. To shed rays.
*IR*RADIATE. To shed more light.

im. print - ed to mark letters	im pose - ition to lay on	in sult - ed to abuse
im. plunge - ed to immerse	im pute - ation to charge upon	in dent - ation to dent in
in. flame - ed fire	im port - ation to bring in	induce - ment to draw in
il. lu mine - ation to enlighten	im pugn - ed to blame	in cur vate - ion to bend in
ir. rup tion breach	in hale - ed to breathe in	in sti gate - ion to urge on

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TABLE XXX.

In and *un*, in this table, signify *not*, but must not be prefixed till some suffix is added. They are sometimes used interchangeably; as *un*controllable or *in*controllable, both meaning the same thing. *In* is, however, the most common, and generally the most elegant. *Un*, with the termination *ed*, is frequently more elegant than *in*, with the same word; as, *un*separated, but *in*separable. Not use *in* with *ed*.

The primitives are verbs; *able* converts them into adjectives, and *ably* into adverbs Take each word like the example.

CURE. To heal as a disease.
CURABLE. That may be healed.
*UN*CURABLE. } That may *not* be healed.
*IN*CURABLE. }
*IN*CURABLY. } In a manner that may not be healed.
*UN*CURABLY. }
*UN*CURED. Was *not* cured.

in un. con sole - able - ably - ed
to comfort
in un. con sume - able - ably - ed
to waste away
in un. con ceive - able - ably - ed
to think
in un. con test - able - ably - ed
to strive
in un. com pare - able - ably - ed
to liken
in un. dis cern - ible - ibly - ed
to see, to judge
in un. dis pense - able - ably - ed
to distribute
in un. dis pute - able - ably - ed
to contend for

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in un. cor rupt - ible - ibly - ed
to vitiate
in un. con quer - able - ably - ed
to subdue

TABLE XXXI.

Q. What does *di* mean?
A. *Separation, disunion, asunder.*
Q. What does *bi* mean?
A. *Two.*
The primitives of the first column are mostly verbs; of the second column, mostly adjectives.

LACERATE. To tear or rend.
*DI*LACERATE. To tear *asunder.*
FORM. Shape.
*BI*FORM. *Two* forms, or *double* form.

di vest - ed
to strip off
di gress - ion
to go aside
di late - ion
to enlarge
di lute - ed
to make thin
di vulge - ed
to reveal
di vide - ed
to separate
di verse - ity
different
di lap i date - ion
to fall apart, go to ruin
di lu ci date - ion
to make clear
bi. lat e ral
belonging to the side
bi. cor po ral
relating to the body
bi. an gu lous
having corners, or angles
bi sect
to cut in two
bi ma nous
having two hands
bi cor nous
having two horns
bi en ni al
once in two years.

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TABLE XXXII.

Q. What does *inter* mean?
A. *Between.*
Q. What do *trans* and *ultra* mean?
A. *Across, over, beyond* or *change of place.*

JACENT. Lying.
*INTER*JACENT. Lying *between.*
ATLANTIC. The ocean.
*TRANS*ATLANTIC. *Across* the ocean.
MARINE. Pertaining to the sea.
*ULTRA*MARINE. *Beyond* the sea.

nter. link - ed
a ring of a chain
nter. line - ation
length, a cord
nter. weave
to unite threads
nter. mar ry
to unite in marriage
nter. med dle
to have to do with
rans. plant - ed
to fix in the ground
rans. al pine
pertaining to the Alps
rans. lu cent
shining
n ter cede - ed
to mediate, or come between
in ter cept - ion
to stop between
in ter fere - ence
to interpose
in ter lude
a play between
in ter vene - tion
to come between
in ter rupt - ion
to break in between
in ter sperse - ed
to scatter between
trans gress - ion
to violate, or cross a law
trans pose - ition
to change place
tran scend - ent
to go beyond

TABLE XXXIII.

What do *super* and *supra* and *sur* mean?
A. *Above, beyond upon,* or *over and above.*

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In all cases, drop, *pertaining*, *belonging*, *relating*, when a suffix is to be added.

HUMAN. What *belongs* to man.
*SUPER*HUMAN. *Above.* what is human.
MUNDANE. *Pertaining* to the world
*SUPRA*MUNDANE. *Above* the world.
CHARGE. To load as a gun.
*SUR*CHARGE. To *over* load.

super. add - ition
to join, or increase
super. a bound - ed
to be in great plenty
super. ter rene
pertaining to the earth
super. nat ur al - ly
according to nature
super. em i nent - ly
high, exalted
super. an gel ic
belonging to angels

su per vise - ion
to overlook
supra. val gar
common, rustic
supra. or bit al
pertaining to an orbit
sur. mount - ed
to ascend
sur. pass - ed
to go beyond
sur vive - ed
to out live

TABLE XXXIV.

Q. What do *sub*, *suc*, *suf*, *sup*, *subter*, mean?
A. *Under*, *below*, *subordinate*, or *after*.
Remember, when *sub* is prefixed, omit *pertaining to*, in the definition, like *sub*aquatic.

AQUATIC. Pertaining to water.
*SUB*AQUATIC. *Under* the water.

sub. as tral
relating to the stars
sub. cen tral
relating to the centre

subter. flu ent
a flowing
suf. fix
to fasten, or place

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sub. lin gual
pertaining to the tongue
sub. ma rine
pertaining to the sea
sub. tu tor
one who instructs
sub. merge
to plunge
sub. oc u lar
depending on the eye
sub- min is ter
a priest, or embassador
sub. cu ta ne ous
relating to the skin
sub. ter ra ne ous
pertaining to the earth

sub side - ed
to sink, or settle
sub tend - ed
to be extended under
sub vert - ed
to overthrow
suc ceed - ed
to follow after
sup plant - ed
to undermine
sup port - er
to sustain
suf fer - ance
to undergo
sub ju gate - ion
to subdue

TABLE XXXV.

Q. What do *ob, oc, of,* and *op,* mean?
A. *Before,* or *in front, against* or *towards, in* or *on, in the way, out.*
Q. What does *retro* mean?
A. *Backward.*
Q. What does *bene* mean?
A. *Good, well.*
Q. What does *male, mal,* mean?
A. *Bad, evil.*
LIGATION. The act of binding.
*OB*LIGATION. Something binding *on* a person.
*OC*CUR. *To meet,* happen or come *into* mind.
*OF*FER. To present, or lay *before.*
*OP*POSE. To place, or take a stand *against.*
ACTION. *State* of acting, or an action.

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*RETRO*ACTION. Acting *backward.*
*BENE*VOLENT. Wishing *well.*
*MALE*VOLENT. Wishing *evil.*

Remember *un* must not be used, except with *ed*, o *ive*, added.

un. ob struct - ion - ed
to hinder

un. ob scure - ation - ed
to darken

un. ob serve - ation - ed
to overlook

un. ob tain - able
to obtain, or gain

un. of fense - ive
displeasure

un. op press - ive
to crush by hardship

un. ob lit.e rate - ed
to blot out

re tro spect - ion
a looking backward

re tro grade - ation
a moving backward

re tro vert - ed
to turn backward

un. ob ject - ion - ed
to urge against

un. ob trude - ed
to thrust into

un. ob vert - ed
to turn towards

re tro pul sive
driving back

bene. male. fac tor
a doer of something

bene. male. dic tion
manner of speaking

mal. form - ation
shape

mal. prac tice
customary actions

mal. con tent
quiet, at ease

mal. treat ment
management

TABLE XXXVI.

What does *de* mean?
A. *From, down, separating from,* or *privation.*
Q. What does *circum* mean?
A. *Around.*
Q. What do *ante* and *post* mean?
A. *Ante* means *before,* and *post, after.*

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OXYDATE. To combine oxygen with some base.
OXYDAT*ION*. The *act* of, &c., or *state*.
*DE*OXYDATE. *To deprive* of oxygen.
*DE*OXYDAT*ION*. The *act* of depriving, &c.
NAVIGATE. To sail.
*CIRCUM*NAVIGAT*ION*. The *act* of sailing *around*.
*ANTE*MERIDIAN. *Before* noon.
*POST*MERIDIAN. *After* noon.

de. press - ion
to squeeze
de. grade - ation
a degree, or rank
de. camp - ment
to pitch a camp
de. pop u late - ed
to increase people
circum, po lar
pertaining to the poles
circum. ja cent
lying
circum, flu ent
a flowing
ante. post, date
to note time
ante. post, nup tial
pertaining to marriage
ante. post. po si tion
situation

de. range - ed
to place in order
de. throne - ed
a royal seat
de. ob struct - ion
to hinder
ante. post. di lu vi an
pertaining to the flood
ante. mun dane
pertaining to the world
cir cum volve
to roll around
cir cum fe rence
a line passing round
an te cur sor
one who runs before
an te ce dent
going before in time
post script
written after

TABLE XXXVII.

Q. What does *pro* mean?
A. *Fore, forth, forward, out.*
Q. What does *per* mean?
A. *By, through, thoroughly.*

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Q. What does *preter* mean?
A. *Beyond*, *past*, or *more*.

CREATE. To make.
*PRO*CREATE. To make *before*.
*PRO*JECT. To cast *forward*.
*PRO*TRACT. To draw *out*.

LEGAL. Lawful.
*PRETER*LEGAL. Beyond the limits of law.

AMBULATE. To walk.
*PER*AMBULATE. To walk through.

pro ceed - ed
to move forward
pro gress - ion
to go forward
pro voke - ation
to call forth anger
pros pect - ive
a looking forward
pro pose - al
to lay before
pro trude - ed
to thrust forward
pro pel - led
to urge forward
prog nos tic
a foretelling
pro gen i tor
a forefather
pro logue
spoken before

per day
by day
per chance
by chance
per vade
to pass through
per an num
by the year
per fo rate
to bore through
per se cute
to pursue to injure
preter. per fect
complete
preter. mis sion
a being sent
preter. nat ur al
according to nature
pre ter mit
To pass by

TABLE XXXVIII.

Q. What do *mono*, and *poly*, mean?
A. *Mono*, means *one*, and *poly*, many.

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Q. What do *omni*, *pan*, and *panto* mean?
A. They mean *all*

SYLLABLE. A combination of letters.
*MONO*SYLLABLE. *One* syllable.
*POLY*SYLLABLE. *Many* syllables.
POTENT. Possessing power
*OMNI*POTENT. Possessing *all* power.
THEIST. A believer in one God.
*PAN*THEIST. A believer in *all* the Gods.

mono } chord
poly }
a string for music

mono } the ist
poly }
a believer in one God.

mono } a cous tic
poly }
the doctrine of sounds

mono. chro mat ic
relating to color

mon. oc u lar
depending on the eye

poly. tech nic
pertaining to art

poly. nom i nal
pertaining to the name

omni. pre sent
now existing

omni. sci ent
knowing

omni. par i ty
equality

omni. per cip i ent
one able to perceive

panto. me ter
a measure

pol y glot
many languages

pol y pode
many feet

pol y pho nic
many sounds

pol y ne sia
many islands

pol y go nous
many angles

pol y mor phous
many forms

om nif ic
all creating

om niv o rous
all devouring

om ni fa ri ous
of all forms

mo no logue
spoken alone

om nif er ous
producing all things

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TABLE XXXIX.

Q. What do *uni*, *multi*, and *equi*, mean?
A. *Uni*, one; *multi*, many; *equi*, equal.
Q. What does *anti* or *ant* mean?
A. *Against*, or *opposition*.

Observe when a comma, divides a word, as multi, florous, drop that part preceding the comma, before the prefix is joined, and it will become *uni*florous. So in all *cases* where the comma is used.

FORM. Shape.
*UNI*FORM. Of *one* form.
*MULTI*FORM. Of *many* forms.
*EQUI*FORM. Of *equal* form.
SPASMODIC. Consisting of spasm, or cramp.
*ANTI*SPASMODIC. Good *against* spasm, or cramp.

equi. multi. lat er al
pertaining to a side
equi. multi. lin e al
pertaining to a line
equi. mult. an gu lar
pertaining to an angle
equi. mul ti, so nous
having many sounds
uni. mul ti, flo rous
having many flowers
uni. mul ti, lit e ral
having many letters
multi. nom i nal
pertaining to a name
multi. syl la ble
a combination of letters
equi. dis tant
remote
equi. pon der ous
very heavy

u ni son
one sound
u niv o cal
one voice
e qui nox
equal day and night
e quiv a lent
equal to
e qui nu me rant
equal numbers
anti. Christ
the Saviour
anti. fe brile
pertaining to fever
anti. con ta gious
communicating by touch
anti. mon arch i cal
pertaining to a monarch
anti. rev o lu tion ist
a favorer of a revolution

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mul ti fa rious
having many forms
u ni corn
one horn

anti. christ ian
a follower of Christ
anti. poi son
any thing infectious

TABLE XL.

Q. What does *em* or *en* mean?

A. They commonly add more intensity to the primitive import, as bitter, then *embitter*. They may frequently be defined by *in, into, to make*, or *put into*.

BODY. Substance.
*EM*BODY. To form *into* a body.
ABLE. Having power.
*EN*ABLE. *To make* able.

The primitives are verbs or nouns; *em* and *en* convert them into verbs. With *ed* they are verbs or participles.

em. bank - ed a mound	en. case - ed a box	en. gulf a bay
en. com pass - ed to encircle	en. force - ed strength	en. tomb a grave
en. cum ber - ed to embarrass	en. rage - ed anger	en. snare a gin
en. dam age - ed injury	en. chain - ed to bind	en. trap a snare
en. tan gle - ed to knot	em. poi son - ed infection	en. cour age bravery

TABLE XLI.

Q. What do *hood, ship*, and *age* as suffixes, mean?

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A. Their most common import is, *office, state, rank,* or *condition.*

Q. What does *ism* mean?

A. The *doctrine, state, peculiar to,* or *principles of.*

Q. What does *ics* mean?

A. The *science* of, *art,* or *doctrine.*

Q. What do *demi, hemi* and *semi* mean? A. Half.

demi. man	semi. annual	pupil - age
demi. wolf	hemi. sphere	vassal - age
semi. tone	boy - hood	partner - ship
semi. circle	man - hood	scholar - ship

optics — an gli cism
science of light — peculiar to En. language
tech nics — gal li cism
doctrine of arts — peculiar to Fr. language
a cous tics — pat ri ot ism
science of sounds — principles of a patriot

Numeral prefixes.

Tri means 3, as *tri*angle, 3 angles. Penta, pent, 5. Tetra, 4. Sex, hexa, 6. Sept. hepta, 7. Octa, Octo, oct, 8. Centu, centi, cent, 100. Bi, 2. Deca, dec, 10.

Drop *deca,* or *dec,* before adding other prefixes.

bi tri pent sex oct.	angular
tetra penta hexa hepta octa.	chord
tetra penta hexa hepta octa.	dec a, gon.
bi tri sex sept oct cent.	dec, ennial

Suffixes which generally characterize the different parts of speech, and will aid grammar scholars.

Verbs, fy, ize. Verbs or adj. ate, en. Verbs, part. or adj. ed, en. Noun, part. or adj. ing. Nouns or adj. ant, ent, ory, er. Nouns, ableness, ibleness, ability, ibility, ance, ancy, ence, ency, ion, ity, ism, age, dom, hood, ric, ship, cy, ist, ics, ment, ure, ness. Adj. able, ible, ac, al, ful, ic, ive, ish, ile, less, lar, ous, fic. Adv. ably, ibly, antly, ently ately, ally, fully, ively, ingly, edly, ishly, lessly, ously, somely, urely, orily.

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PUNCTUATION AND CAPITAL LETTERS

Punctuation.

Punctuation is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, to mark the different pauses which the sense requires.

The principal points are the

Comma, thus	,	Interrogation, thus	?
Semicolon,	;	Exclamation	!
Colon	:	Parenthesis,	()
Period.	.	Dash	—

A comma denotes a pause as long as the reader would be in pronouncing the word, *and*

A semicolon denotes a pause as long as two commas.

A colon denotes a pause as long as three commas.

A period denotes a pause as long as four commas; it shows that a sentence is complete.

An interrogation point denotes that a question is asked.

An exclamation point denotes astonishment.

A parenthesis includes a part of a sentence, which might have been omitted without injuring the sense, and must be read in an altered and lower tone of voice.

A dash denotes a sudden stop, or change in the subject.

The following characters are also frequently used in composition.

An apostrophe, thus ' denotes the omission of a letter; as, *lov'd* for *loved*.

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A caret, thus, ▵ denotes where to take what was left out by mistake; as thus *frm.*

A hyphen, thus, - connects the parts of a compound word; as, *lap-dog.*

A quotation, thus, " " denotes that the passage is taken from some other author, in his own words.

An index, thus, ☞ points to a passage important to be noticed.

A paragraph, thus, ¶ denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A star, thus, * and other marks, as †, ‡, §, ‖, and sometimes the letters of the alphabet, and figures, refer to the margin or bottom of the page.

Capital Letters.

Capital letters should be used:

1. At the beginning of every book, chapter, note, and sentence.

2. At the beginning of appellations of the Deity; of proper names of persons, places, seas, rivers, ships; and of adjectives derived from proper names.

3. At the beginning of most quotations, and of every line of poetry.

4. The pronoun *I*, and interjection *O*, should be written in capitals.

1	1	1	3	1
–	–	–	–	–
3	4	2	4	5
one third.	one fourth.	one half.	three fourths.	one fifth.
2	3	2	1	
–	–	–	–	
3	8	9	10	
two thirds.	three eighths.	two ninths.	one tenth.	
,5	,25			
five tenths.	twenty-five hundreths.			

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Words of which there are two or more of the same pronunciation, but of different orthography and signification.

air, an element
heir, he who inherits
bare, naked
bear, to suffer
bear, a beast
beet, a vegetable
beat, to strike
beer, malt liquor
bier, carriage for the dead
blue, a color
blew, did blow
bore, to make a hole
boar, a beast
bale, a pack of goods
bail, surety
borne, carried
bourn, a limit
coarse, not fine
course, a race way
deer, an animal
dear, costly
fare, provision
fair, beautiful
flee, to run away
flea, an insect
fane, a temple
fain, gladly
feign, to dissemble
grate, for coals
great, large
hare, an animal
hair, of the head
heel, part of the foot
heal, to cure
here, in this place
hear, to hearken
hue, color
hew, to cut
meet, to assemble
meat, food
mete, to measure
leek, an herb
leak, to run out
lone, single
loan, any thing lent
mean, vile
mien, manner
moan, to lament
mown, cut down
new, not worn
knew, did know
ore, metal
oar, a thing to row with
pane, a square of glass
pain, uneasiness
pare, to cut off
pair, a couple
pear, a fruit
peace, quiet
piece, a part
peer, a nobleman
pier, a column
pray, to beseech
prey, plunder
plate, a dish
plait, a fold

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raze, to demolish
raise, to lift up
rain, water from clouds
reign, to rule
rein, part of a bridle
rite, a ceremony
write, to use a pen
wright, an artificer
sale, selling
sail, part of a ship
see, to behold
sea, the ocean
sow, to scatter abroad
sew, to use a needle
slight, to despise
sleight, dexterity
sole, bottom of the foot
soul, the spirit of man
steel, hardened iron
steal, to pilfer
strait, narrow
straight, not crooked
tale, a story
tail, the end
slay, to kill
slaie, a weaver's reed
sleigh, a vehicle
toe, a part of the foot
tow, of flax
vale, a valley
veil, a cover
vane, a weathercock
vain, worthless
vein, a blood-vessel
waste, loss
waist, of the body
week, seven days
weak, not strong
but, a conjunction
butt, a large cask
bred, brought up
bread, food
cell, a pit or cave
sell, to dispose of
gilt, with gold
guilt, sin
herd, a drove
heard, did hear
hart, an animal
heart, seat of life
in, within
inn, a public house
kill, to destroy life
kiln, for burning brick
led, did lead
lead, metal
plum, a fruit
plumb, a leaden weight
ring, a circle
wring, to twist
rest, repose
wrest, to force
wrung, twisted
rung, did ring
ruff, a ruffle
rough, uneven
sent, did send
cent, a copper coin
sum, the whole
some, a part
sun, a source of light
son, a male child

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too, likewise
two, twice one
all, every one
awl, an instrument
ball, a round body
bawl, to cry aloud
cord, a small rope
chord, a right line
hall, a large room
haul, to pull
naught, bad
nought, nothing
dam, mother of brutes
damn, to condemn
rap, a smart blow
wrap, to fold together
tax, a rate
tacks, small nails
bow, to bend
bough, a branch
flour, fine meal
flower, blossom of plants
foul, filthy
fowl, a bird
berry, a small fruit
bury, to inter
ail, to be troubled
ale, malt liquor
ark, a vessel
arc, part of a circle
by, near at hand
buy, to purchase
cain, a man's name
cane, a staff, or shrub
ceil, to make a ceiling
seal, to fasten a letter
lessen, to make less
lesson, a precept
seller, one who sells
cellar, room under a house
cousin, a relation
cozen, to cheat
signet, a seal
cygnet, a young swan
pensile, hanging
pencil, a small brush
sealing, fixing a seal
ceiling, of a room
viol, an instrument
vial, a small bottle
alter, to change
altar, for sacrifice
augur, a soothsayer
auger, a carpenter's tool
cannon, a large gun
canon, a rule
choler, rage
collar, for the neck
profit, an advantage
prophet, who foretells
assent, agreement
ascent, going up
cite, to summon
site, situation
sight, sense of seeing
clime, a region
climb, to ascend
dew, falling vapor
due, owed
dun, to urge for money
dun, a brown color
done performed

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OF THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING.

A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.
A.D. In the year of our Lord.
Al. Alabama.
A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.
Apr. April.
Aug. August.
C. or cent. a hundred
C. A. S. Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.
Cant. Canticles.
Capt. Captain.
Chap. Chapter.
Chron. Chronicles.
Co. Company, or County.
Col. Colonel, or Collector.
Com. Commissioner, or Commodore.
Ct. or Conn. Connecticut
Cor. Corinthians.
Cr. Credit, or Creditor.
cts. cents.
cwt. Hundred Weight.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.
Del. Delaware.
Dept. Deputy.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
Do. or Ditto. the same.
Dr. Doctor, or Debtor.
Eccl. Ecclesiastes.
Ed. Edition.
Eg. for example.
Eng. England, or English.
Ep. Epistle.
Eph. Ephesians.
Esq. Esquire.
Etc. and so forth.
Esa. Esaias.
Ex. Example, or Exodus.
Feb. February.
Fr. France, or Francis.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
Gal. Galatians.
Gen. General, or Genesis.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George, or Georgia.
Gov. Governor.
Heb. Hebrews.
Hon. Honorable.
Hund. Hundred.
i. e. that is.
Ind. Indiana.
Inst. Instant.
Jan. January.
K. King.
Km. Kingdom.
Kt. Knight.
L. Lord or Lady.

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Lat. Latitude.
Lev. Leviticus.
Lieu. Lieutenant.
L L. D. Doctor of Laws.
Lond. London.
Lon. Longitude.
Lou. Louisiana.
L. S. The place of the Seal.
M. Marquis.
Maj. Major.
Mass. Massachusetts.
Math. Mathematics.
Mat. Matthew.
M. B. Bachelor of Physic.
M. D. Doctor of Physic.
Md. Maryland.
Me. Maine.
Mr. Master, or Mister.
Messrs. Gentlemen, or Sirs.
M. S. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
N. B. take notice
N. C. North Carolina.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey.
No. Number.
Nov. November.
N. Y. New York.
Obj. Objection.
Oct. October.
Pa. or Penn. Pennsylvania.
per cent. by the hundred.
Pet. Peter.
Phil. Philip.
P. M. Post Master, or afternoon.
P. O. Post Office
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.
P. S. Postscript.
Ps. Psalm.
Q. Queen, or Question.
Rep. Representative.
Rev. Revelation, or Reverend.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
R. I. Rhode Island.
St. Saint.
S. C. South Carolina.
Sept. September.
S. T. P. Professor of Divinity.
S. T. D. Doctor of Divinity.
ss. to wit: namely.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho. Thomas.
ult. the last.
U. S. A. United States of America.
V. or Vide. See.
Va. Virginia.
Via. by way of.
Viz. to wit; namely.
Vt. Vermont.
Wm. William.
Wp. Worship.
&c. and so forth.

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Quotations from other languages.

ad infinitum	without end
ad valorem	according to value
bona fide	in good faith
bon ton	fashion
cornucopia	horn of plenty
compos mentis	of sound mind
en masse	in a body
e pluribus unum	one of many
ex officio	by virtue of his office
ex parte	on one side
fac simile	exact imitation
habeas corpus	you may have the body
in statu quo	in the same state
in toto	in the whole
ipse dixit	his own assertion
ipso facto	by the thing itself
literatim	letter for letter
memento mori	forget not death
mirabile dictu	wonderful to tell
multum in parvo	much in a little
ne plus ultra	nothing beyond
per annum	by the year
per diem	by the day
prima facie	on the first face
pro bono publico	for the public good
pro tempore,	for the time
quid nunc	what now
sang froid	with indifference
sine die	without day
sine qua non	a thing indispensable
summum bonum	the chief good
verbatim	word for word
versus	against
via	by the way of
data	truths admitted

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Letters.	*Figures.*	*Names.*	*Numerical Adjectives.*
I	1	one	first.
II	2	two	second.
III	3	three	third.
IV	4	four	fourth.
V	5	five	fifth.
VI	6	six	sixth.
VII	7	seven	seventh.
VIII	8	eight	eighth.
IX	9	nine	ninth.
X	10	ten	tenth.
XI	11	eleven	eleventh.
XII	12	twelve	twelfth.
XIII	13	thirteen	thirteenth.
XIV	14	fourteen	fourteenth.
XV	15	fifteen	fifteenth.
XVI	16	sixteen	sixteenth.
XVII	17	seventeen	seventeenth.
XVIII	18	eighteen	eighteenth.
XIX	19	nineteen	nineteenth.
XX	20	twenty	twentieth.
XXX	30	thirty	thirtieth.
XL	40	forty	fortieth.
L	50	fifty	fiftieth.
LX	60	sixty	sixtieth.
LXX	70	seventy	seventieth.
LXXX	80	eighty	eightieth.
XC	90	ninety	ninetieth.
C	100	one hundred	one hundredth.
CC	200	two hundred	two hundredth.
CCC	300	three hundred	three hundredth.
CCCC	400	four hundred	four hundredth.
D	500	five hundred	five hundredth.
DC	600	six hundred	six hundredth.
DCC	700	seven hundred	seven hundredth
DCCC	800	eight hundred	eight hundredth.
DCCCC	900	nine hundred	nine hundredth.
M	1000	one thousand	one thousandth.

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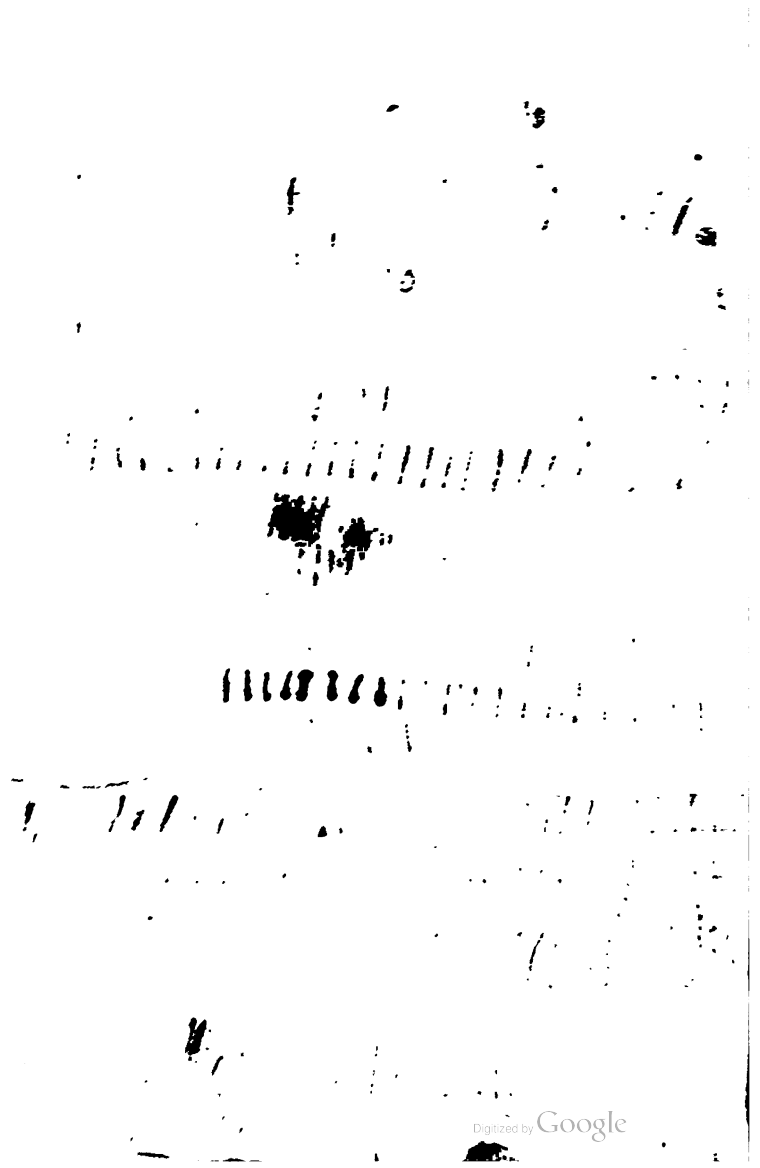
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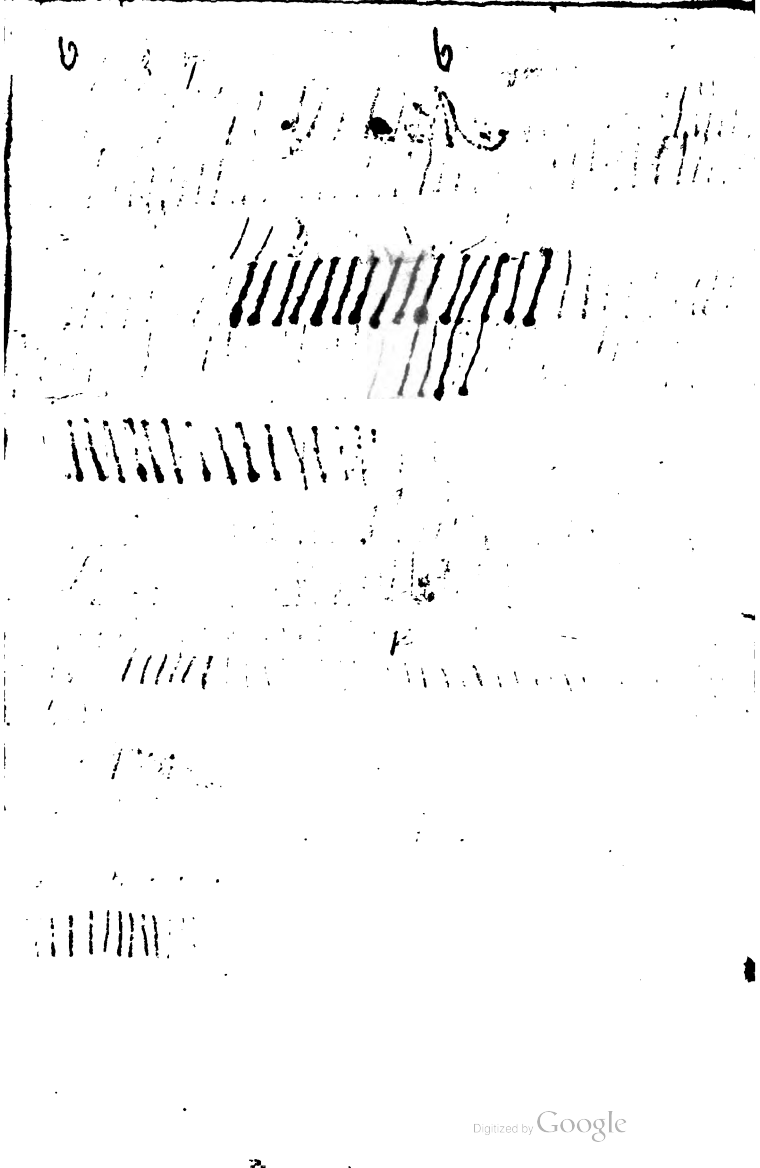
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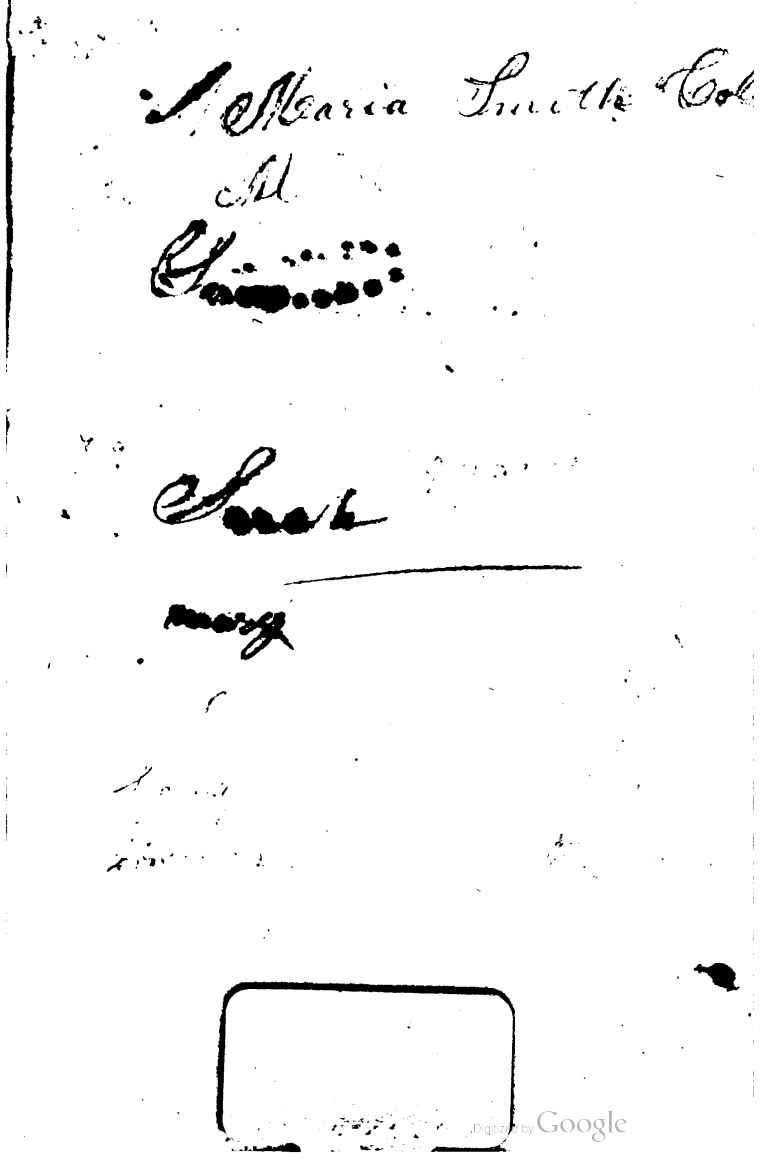

A Maria Smith Col

Al

[illegible]

Sarah

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